Stammbaum

The Journal of German-Jewish Genealogical Research

Published by the Leo Baeck Institute, 15 West 16 Street, New York, NY 10011-6301

Issue 22 Winter 2003

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Lists of Jews as a Source for Family Research in Prussia

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Lists of Jews are extraordinarily valuable sources for Jewish family research in Prussia. Section 1 of this article describes the functions of the Generalfiskalat which, until 1809, had jurisdiction over the Jews; Section 2 describes the different kinds of Lists of Jews, and Section 3 gives an inventory of those Lists of Jews which are located in Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin-Dahlem.

1. Functions of the Generafiskalat concerning the Administration of Jews and Jewish Matters

During the period 1723-1809 the Generalfiskalat, led by the Generalfiskal, had administrative control of the regulation of the Jews. The Generalfiskal could bestow letters of protection and licenses for Jews, supervised the Jews living in Prussia, controlled and limited the number of Jews in Prussia and provided information about their occupation, financial position, whether they paid their taxes on time, etc. Within the Prussian provinces, local officials called "Kriegs- and Domänen-kammers" produced annual reports to the Generalfiskal.

Generalfiskalat headquarters were in Berlin. Subordinates to the Generalfiskal in the Prussian provinces were called "Fiskals". There was only one exception: Silesia had two "Oberfiskals", one in Breslau and one in Glogau. The Oberfiskals were not answerable to the Generalfiskal. Therefore, the Lists of Jews and other records on Silesian Jews did not go to the Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin, but remained in the Breslau Archives and may have been destroyed at the end of World War II.

In 1809, the Generalfiskalat was abolished and the Ministerium des Innern (The Ministry of the Interior) took over

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the responsibility for Jewish matters. Based on the Emancipation Edict of March 11, 1812, from 1812 onwards Lists of Jews were no longer drawn up. In 1817 jurisdiction over the religious and school matters of the Jews was transferred to the Ministerium der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinalangelegenheiten (*The Ministry of religious, educational and medical affairs*).

2. Different Kinds of Lists of Jews

Every year, from the beginning of the 18th century through 1809, the relevant "Kriegs- and Domänenkammers" issued a report on the Jews residing within their jurisdiction, with the exception that NO reports were compiled on the Jews of South Prussia and New East Prussia.

These reports included different kinds of Lists of Jews. The Lists were called "***Generaljudentabelle***" (*General chart of Jews*), "***Generaljudenliste***" (*General list of Jews*), "***Generaltabelle der Juden***" (*General chart of Jews*), "***Judentabelle***" (*Chart of Jews*), "***Generalliste der Juden***" (*General list of Jews*), or "***Verzeichnis der Juden***" (*Register of Jews*). It is not clear which term relates to which kind of list, but they are generally similar and distinguishing which category is which probably does not matter for genealogical research purposes. All these Lists of Jews are arranged as charts. For family research the following Lists are exceptionally interesting:

- ***Generaljudentabelle, Generaljudenliste, Generaltabelle, Judentabelle, Generalliste, Verzeichnis***. These charts, lists or registers include the protected Jews residing within the jurisdiction of a relevant Kriegs- and Domänenkammer. They are arranged by location, generally in alphabetical order by the names of the heads of families for that location and with information on their spouses and children, the dates of their letter of protection (Schutzbrief), information about the amount of their financial resources and much more. These kinds of Lists exist for all of Prussia with the exception of Silesia, and South and New East Prussia, as mentioned above. Only these charts are listed in part 3 of this article.

- Of the ***Verzeichnisse der sich bei den Schutzjuden aufhaltenden Brüder und Schwäger*** (*Registers of brothers and brothers-in-law who are staying with protected Jews*) only registers for Kurmark for the years 1800 – 1808 have survived.
- ***Übersichten über die in einem bestimmten Zeitraum vorgefallenen Geburten, Trauungen und Todesfälle*** (*Overviews on births, marriages and deaths*) exist for the following locations for the years indicated:
  Berlin (1743–1752, 1802–1808)
  Kurmark (1802–1805, 1809)
  Neumark (1769–1776)
  East Prussia, only for the Kriegs- und Domänenkammer of Königsberg (1801–1810)
  Principality of Halberstadt (March to May 1806)
  County of Hohnstein (March to May 1806)
  Principality of Minden (second and fourth quarter of 1802, second, third and fourth quarter of 1803, first, second and third quarter of 1804, first quarter of 1805, second quarter of 1806)
  County of Mark (second and fourth quarter of 1802, second, third and fourth quarter of 1803)
  County of Ravensberg (second quarter of 1802, first and third quarter of 1803, first, second and third quarter of 1804, first quarter of 1805, second quarter of 1806)
  Principality of Moers (first quarter of 1803)
- ***Generaltabellen oder Verzeichnisse der Knechte, Mägde und anderen Bediensteten*** (*General charts or registers of farmhands, maids and other servants*). Generally this group of persons is included in the registers of protected Jews. But there are few special charts for:
  Berlin (1804)
  Kurmark (1800–1801, 1803–1809)
- ***Verzeichnisse oder Tabellen der jüdischen***

Hausbesitzer (*Registers or charts of Jewish house owners*). There are registers for the following locations and provinces:
Berlin (1744, 1801–1802, 1804–1805, 1808)
Kurmark (1800–1805, 1809)
Neumark (1797–1804)
West Prussia (1800–1801, 1803–1805, 1807–1808)
Netzedistrict (1803–1804)
East Prussia (1807–1811)
Lithuania (1807–1808)
Duchy of Magdeburg (1762)
Duchy of Magdeburg: the towns Aschersleben, Bleicherode, Derenburg, Ellrich (1804)
Principality of Halberstadt (1801–1804)
County of Hohnstein (1801–1804)
Principality of Halberstadt: the towns Gröningen, Halberstadt, Hornburg, Oschersleben, Walbeck (1805)
Principality of Minden (fourth quarter of 1802, second, third and fourth quarter of 1803, first, second and third quarter of 1804, first quarter of 1805, second quarter of 1806)
County of Mark (1802)
Principality of Minden (1800–1802, 1804)
County of Ravensberg (1800–1802, 1804–1805)
Duchy of Kleve (1802–1803)
County of Tecklenburg (1800–1804)
County of Lingen (1800–1802, 1804)
Ostfriesland (1758, 1803–1805)
Harlinger Land (1803, 1805)

The charts of protected Jews are surely the most important documents. Besides protected Jews, they list "tolerierte Juden" (*tolerated Jews*), "öffentlich Bedienstete" (*public servants), V*erstorbene (*deceased persons*) and Emigranten" (*emigrants*), including information about their families. Every record differs from every other record in some details depending upon the location and year. While some records list the names of the spouses, others do not. Sometimes the age of family members is not given, sometimes only the first male child (who could inherit his father's right of residence) is listed, sometimes all the children. Often the date of the protection letter is included as well as the value of the listed person's holdings, etc.

Two examples:

All of the Lists of Jews were created before the adoption of permanent family names. Frequently, the charts are difficult to decipher, in particular the column headings. Sometimes the contents of the records do not correspond to their title, such as when they contain only statistical data.

Example 1

"Liste von den in den Provinzial Städten der Kurmark vorhandenen Juden-Familien pro 1809" (*List of the Jewish families who are residing in the towns of the Kurmark in 1809*)

This list distinguishes between Ordinarii (Ordentliche Schutzjuden [*ordinary protected Jews*]), Extraordinarii (Außerordentliche Schutzjuden [*other protected Jews*]) and Publique Bediente (*public servants*). It includes the following columns:

No. (*number of the town*)
Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
Ordinarii (*name of the ordinary protected Jew*)

- Alter (*age*)
- Deren erste angesetzte Kinder (*name of the first child who will inherit the protection letter of his father*)
- Alter (*age*)
- Übrige Söhne und Töchter der Schutzjuden (*names of the other sons and daughters*)
- Alter (*their ages*)

Extraordinarii (*name of other protected Jews*)

- Alter (*his age*)
- Deren Söhne und Töchter (*names of the sons and daughters*)
- Alter (*their ages*)

Publique Bediente (*public servants*)

- Alter (*age*)
- Deren Söhne und Töchter (*names of the sons and daughters*)
- Alter (*ages*)
- Ursachen der im Jahr 1809 vorgefallenen Veränderungen (*reasons for changes in 1809*)

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Note that the above list does not include the names of the spouses.

Example 2

"Juden-Tabellen von den Städten des Bromberger Kammerdepartements", 1791 (*Lists of Jews residing in the towns in the area of Bromberg, 1791*)

This list distinguishes between Ordinarii (Ordentliche Schutzjuden [*ordinary protected Jews*]), Extraordinarii (Außerordentliche Schutzjuden [*other protected Jews*]) and includes the following columns:

Ordinarii (*Ordinary protected Jews*)

- Name des Kreises und des Steuer Raths (*Name of the county and of the taxing authority*)
- Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
- Name der ordinairen Schutzjuden und deren Frauen, auch der Witwen, so auf den ordinairen Schutz etabliert (*names of the ordinary protected Jews and their spouses, names of the widows whose husband were protected*)
- Name des angesetzten 1. und 2. Kindes (*names of the first and the second child who will inherit the protection letter of his father*)
- Name der übrigen Söhne und deren Alter (*names of the other sons and their ages*)
- Name der übrigen Töchter und deren Alter (*names of the other daughters and their ages*)
- Name der Enkel und Enkelinnen und deren Alter (*names of the grandchildren and their ages*)
- Haben an Vermögen (*amount of their assets*)
- Ihr Gewerbe (*their occupations*)
- Datum der Schutz Concession (*date of the protection letter*)
- Namen der Knechte und Mägde (*names of the farmhands and maids*)
- Bemerkungen (*notes*)

Extraordinarii (*other protected Jews*)

- No. (*number of the town*)
- Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
- Name der extraordinairen Schutz Juden und ihrer Frauen (*names of the other protected Jews and of their spouses*)
- Name ihrer Kinder und deren Alter (*names of their children and their ages*)
- Datum der Concession (*date of the license*)
- Bemerkungen (*notes*)

Tolerirte (*Tolerated Jews*)

- No. (*number of the town*)
- Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
- Name der Tolerirten (*name of the tolerated Jews*)
- Name ihrer Kinder und deren Alter (*names of their children and their ages*)
- Bemerkungen (*notes*)

Publique Bediente (*Public servants*)

- No. (*number of the town*)
- Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
- Name der publiquen Bedienten (*names of the public servants*)
- Name ihrer Kinder und deren Alter (*names of their children and their ages*)
- Bemerkungen (*notes*)

Abgelebte (*Deceased*)

- No. (*number of the town*)
- Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
- Name der abgelebten Juden (*names of the deceased Jews*)
- Name ihrer Kinder und deren Alter (*names of their children and their ages*)
- Bemerkungen (*notes*)

Professionisten (*workman*)

- No. (*number of the town*)
- Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
- Name der Professionisten (*Names of the workmen*)
- Name ihrer Kinder und deren Alter (*names of the children and their ages*)
- Bemerkungen (*notes*)

VII Emigranten (*emigrants*)

- No. (*number of the town*)
- Name der Stadt (*name of the town*)
- Name der Emigranten (*names of the emigrants*)
- Name ihrer Kinder und deren Alter (*names of the children and their ages*)
- Bemerkungen (*notes*)

3. Lists of Jews which are located in Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin-Dahlem

The following Lists of Jews, from the period 1744 through 1812, are the only ones that have survived, and not all of the existing tables are complete. Following the record title is the call number in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv.

Berlin

- Judentabellen für die Jahre 1740, 1743 – 1744 und 1749 – 1750
  In: Verzeichnisse und Tabellen der sich in Berlin aufhaltenden Juden, 1737 – 1750
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 48
- Verzeichnisse der im I., II. und III. Quartal 1744 in Berlin wohnenden jüdischen Familien und ihrer Bediensteten
  In: Angelegenheiten der Juden in Berlin
  Call number: I. HA, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 24
- Tabelle der in Berlin befindlichen Schutzjuden für 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 143
- Verzeichnis der naturalisierten Mitglieder der jüdischen Gemeinde in Berlin für das Jahr 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 190
- Tabelle der in Berlin lebenden Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 104
- Verzeichnis der naturalisierten Mitglieder der jüdischen Gemeinde in Berlin für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV D, Nr. 45
- Verzeichnis der naturalisierten Mitglieder der jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin für das Jahr 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 9
- Liste jüdischer Familien in Berlin, die nur auf Lebenszeit geduldet werden (1804)
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 111
- Tabellen der in Berlin lebenden Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für 1804 und 1805
  Vol. 1: 1804, Vol. 2: 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 103
- Verzeichnis der naturalisierten Mitglieder der jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin für das Jahr 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 27
- Tabellen jüdischer Familien, vorwiegend in Berlin, die nur auf Lebenszeit geduldet werden und die teilweise das zweite Kind ansetzen dürfen, 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 28
- Liste der in Berlin ansässigen Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1807
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 22
- Tabelle der in Berlin befindlichen jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1807 mit Belegen
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 3
- Liste der Berliner Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1808
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 91
- Verzeichnis der generalprivilegierten, mit dem Jus Christianorum versehenen Juden in Berlin, 1808
  In: Gesuch des Kammergerichts zu Berlin um Übermittlung eines Verzeichnisses...
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 385

Kurmark

- Liste der in den Städten der Kurmark befindlichen jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1800
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 145
- Tabelle der in den Städten der Kurmark befindlichen Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien

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für 1801
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 176

- Tabelle der in den Städten der Kurmark lebenden Juden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 106
- Tabelle der in den Städten der Kurmark befindlichen Juden und ihrer Familien für 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 102
- Tabelle der in den Städten der Kurmark befindlichen Schutzjuden für 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 178
- Tabelle der in den Städten der Kurmark lebenden Juden und ihrer Familien für 1806
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 105
- Tabelle der in den Städten der Kurmark lebenden Juden und ihrer Familien für 1807
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 108
- Liste der in den Städten der Kurmark lebenden jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1808
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 64
- Tabelle der in den Städten der Kurmark lebenden Juden und ihrer Familien für 1809
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 107
- Die Generaljudentabellen von dem Kurmärkischen Regierungsdepartement (1810)
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 77, Abt. I, Sekt. 34, Ministerium des Innern, Tit. 1003 Nr. 9

Neumark

- Tabellen der in den Städten der vorderen, hinteren und in den inkorporierten Kreisen der Neumark befindlichen Juden für das Jahr 1777
  In: Angelegenheiten der Juden in der Neumark
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 29
- Generallisten der in den Städten der vorderen und hinteren Kreise der Neumark befindlichen jüdischen Familie für das Jahr 1800
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 146
- Tabellen der in den Städten der Neumark befindlichen Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 140
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der Neumark befindlichen Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 136
- Generaltabellen der in den Städten der Neumark befindlichen Juden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 149
- Tabellen der in den Städten der Neumark befindlichen Juden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 246
- Tabellen der in den Städten der Neumark befindlichen jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 135
- Generallisten der in den Städten der vorderen und hinteren Kreise der Neumark befindlichen jüdischen Familie für das Jahr 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 147
- Tabellen der in den Städten der Neumark befindlichen Schutzjuden für 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 137
- Generaltabellen der in den Städten der Neumark befindlichen Juden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 150
- Tabelle von sämtlichen in den Städten der

neumärkischen inkorporierten Kreise einschließlich Cottbus angesetzten und geduldeten jüdischen Familien für 1805
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 174

- Generalliste der in den Städten der vorderen Kreise der Neumark befindlichen Juden für das Jahr 1805
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 153
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der hinteren neumärkischen Kreise befindlichen Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für 1805
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 138
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der inkorporierten Kreise der Neumark befindlichen Juden, für die Jahre 1805 – 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 8
- Generaljudentabelle von Städten in der Neumark und in Westpreußen für das Jahr 1808
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 99
- Die Generaljudentabellen des Neumärkischen Regierungsdepartments (1810)
Call number: HA I, Rep. 77, Abt. I, Sekt. 34, Ministerium des Innern, Tit. 1003 Nr. 10
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der hinteren neumärkischen Kreise befindlichen jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1810
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 5
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Bärwalde/ Neumark für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 34
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Berlinchen/ Neumark für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 39
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Fürstenfelde/ Neumark für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 33
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Landsberg a. d. Warthe für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 36
- Generalliste der in der Stadt Lippehne/ Neumark befindlichen Juden für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, *Generalfiskalat*, IV C, Nr. 144
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Mohrin/ Neumark für die Jahre 1805 – 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 21
- Generaltabelle der in der Stadt Neudamm/ Neumark befindlichen jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 6
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Schönfließ/ Neumark für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 41
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Soldin/ Neumark für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 37
- Generaltabelle der Schutzjuden in der Stadt Stolzenberg/Neumark für das Jahr 1805
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 131
- Generaljudenliste der Stadt Zehden/ Neumark für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 38

Pomerania

- Generaltabelle der in den Städten Hinterpommerns befindlichen Juden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1801 mit Belegen
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 199
- Generaltabelle der Juden in der Provinz Pommern für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 35
- Die General-Juden-Tabellen des Pommerschen Regierungs-Departement

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Call number: HA I Rep. 77, Abt. I, Sekt. 34, Ministerium des Innern, Tit. 1003, Tabellen, Nr. 11

West Prussia and Netzedistrict

- Juden-Tabellen von den Städten des Bromberger Kammerdepartements, 1791
  Call number: II. HA, Generaldirektorium (Abt. 9) Westpreußen und Netzedistrikt, Materien. Tit. LXVII, Nr. 26
- Generaltabelle für das Jahr 1801von den im Bezirk der westpreußischen Kriegs- und Domänenkammer exclusive der Stadt Danzig sowie in den Städten vor Danzig und in der Stadt Thorn befindlichen privilegierten Schutzjuden und deren Frauen und Kinder
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 11
- Generaltabelle von sämtlichen in den Danziger Vorstädten befindlichen privilegierten Juden für 1801 und 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 179
- Generaltabelle sämtlicher in den Danziger Vorstädten lebenden privilegierten Juden für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 110
- Generaltabelle der im Bezirk der westpreußischen Kriegs- und Domänenkammer exclusive der Städte Danzig und Thorn sowie in den Danziger Vorstädten lebenden privilegierten Schutzjuden und deren Frauen und Kinder sowie der Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinden für das Jahr 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 62
- Tabellen der in Westpreußen befindlichen Schutz- und tolerierten Juden für 1805, 1806 und 1807
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 177
- Generaltabelle der privilegierten Schutzjuden und deren Frauen und Kinder sowie der Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinden im Bezirk der westpreußischen Kriegs- und Domänenkammer für die Jahre 1806 und 1807
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 45
- Generaljudentabelle von Städten in der Neumark und in Westpreußen für das Jahr 1808
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 99
- Generaltabelle der privilegierten Schutzjuden sowie deren Frauen und Kinder im Bezirk der westpreußischen Regierung mit Ausnahme der Städte des Netzedistrikts für das Jahr 1808
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 7
- Generaljudentabelle der in den Städten des Netzedistrikts befindlichen Juden, 1809
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generaliskalat, IV C, Nr. 2
- Tabelle der im Bezirk der westpreußische Regierung befindlichen Juden für das 1. Quartal 1809
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 23
- Generaljudentabellen von den Städten des westpreußischen Regierungsdepartements (1808 – 1812)
  Call number: Rep. 77, Abt. I, Sekt. 34, Ministerium des Innern, Tit. 1003 Nr. 7
- Liste von den ordinären Schutzjuden in den Städten des Marienwerderschen Kreises (1810)
  Call number: Rep. 77, Abt. I, Sekt. 34, Ministerium des Innern, Tit. 1003 Nr. ad 7

East Prussia and Litauen (Lithuania)

- Tabellen der im Departement der Kriegs- und Domänenkammer in Königsberg/Pr. privilegierten Juden, deren Kinder und Gesinde sowie von den Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinde, 1750 – 1751, 1753
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 34
- Tabelle der in Königsberg/Pr. befindlichen Schutzjuden, deren Kinder und Gesinde sowie der Bediensteten der dortigen

jüdischen Gemeinde, 1755
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, ad Nr. 393

- Liste der in den Städten und auf dem Lande befindlichen Schutzjuden im Bezirk der litauischen Kriegs- und Domänenkammer in Gumbinnen für 1755
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 200
- Ansetzung von Juden in Preußisch-Litauen sowie Tabellen der dort befindlichen Juden für die Jahre 1773 und 1774
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 70
- Generaljudentabellen von Preußisch-Litauen für die Jahre 1807 bis 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 192/193
- Generaltabelle sämtlicher Schutzjuden im Bezirk der ostpreußischen Regierung zu Königsberg für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 31
- Generaltabelle der Juden in der Stadt Königsberg/Pr. für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 32
- Liste der sich in Königsberg/Pr. niedergelassenen naturalisierten Juden für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 14
- Generaljudentabelle von Preußisch-Litauen für das Jahr 1809
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 15
- Generaltabellen von sämtlichen Schutzjuden im ostpreußischen und litauischen Kammerdepartement für 1806/1807
Bd. 1 1808 – 1811
Bd. 2 1811 – 1812
Call number: Rep. 77, Abt. I, Sekt. 34, Ministerium des Innern, Tit. 1003 Nr. 5

Duchy of Magdeburg

- Generaltabelle der Judenschaft im Herzogtum Magdeburg von 1758
In: Angelegenheiten der Juden in den Städten des Herzogtums Magdeburg
Call number: I. HA, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 23
- Generaltabelle der sich im Herzogtum Magdeburg aufhaltenden Juden 1762
In: Angelegenheiten der Juden in den Städten des Herzogtums Magdeburg
Call number: I. HA, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV A, Nr. 23
- Tabelle der Juden und ihrer Familien in den Städten Aschersleben, Bleicherode, Derenburg und Ellrich für das Jahr 1801
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 92
- Tabellen der jüdischen Familien in den Städten Aschersleben, Derenburg, Ellrich und Bleicherode für 1804
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 168
- Tabelle der in den Städten Aschersleben, Bleicherode, Derenburg und Ellrich befindlichen Schutzjuden für 1804
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 170
- Tabelle der in den Städten Aschersleben, Bleicherode, Derenburg und Ellrich befindlichen jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1805
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 160

Principality of Halberstadt

- Tabelle der Juden und ihrer Familien in den Städten Gröningen, Halberstadt, Hornburg, Oschersleben und Walbeck für das Jahr 1802
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 92
- Tabelle der in den Städten Aschersleben Bleicherode, Derenburg und Ellrich im Fürstentum Halberstadt befindlichen jüdischen Familien für das Jahr 1802
Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV D, Nr. 89
- Tabelle der in den Städten Gröningen, Halberstadt, Hornburg und Walbeck im Fürstentum Halberstadt befindlichen jüdischen Familien, 15. Febr. 1803

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Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV D, Nr. 89

- Generaltabelle der Juden in den Städten des Fürstentums Halberstadt für 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 168
- Tabellen der in den Städten des Fürstentums Halberstadt und der Grafschaft Hohnstein sowie in Walbeck befindlichen Juden für die Jahre 1803 - 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV D, Nr. 114
- Tabellen der in den Städten Gröningen, Halberstadt, Hornburg, Oschersleben und Walbeck befindlichen Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für die Zeit vom 1. März 1805 bis zum 28. Februar 1806
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 142

Principality of Minden, County of Ravensberg and County of Mark

- Tabellen der im Fürstentum Minden und in der Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden für die Jahre 1799 bis 1801 und 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 65-69
- Generaljudentabelle der Grafschaft Mark für das Jahr 1799 und Vergleich mit der Tabelle vom Jahre 1754
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 203
- Generaljudentabelle der Grafschaft Mark für das Jahr 1800
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 205
- Generaljudentabelle der Grafschaft Mark für das Jahr 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 204
- Generaljudentabelle der Grafschaft Mark für das Jahr 1803 und Vergleich mit der Generaltabelle von 1754
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 161
- Generaltabelle der im Fürstentum Minden sowie in der Stadt Vlotho/Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden für das Jahr 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 73
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden, ihrer unverheirateten Kinder und ihrer Knechte und Mägde sowie der Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinden für das Jahr 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 84
- Generaljudentabelletabelle der Grafschaften Mark und Ravensberg für das Jahr 1802 und Vergleich mit der Generaltabelle von 1754
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 163
- Generaltabelle der im Fürstentum Minden sowie in der Stadt Vlotho/Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden für das Jahr 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 72
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden, ihrer unverheirateten Kinder und ihrer Knechte und Mägde sowie der Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinden für das Jahr 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 82
- Generaltabelle der im Fürstentum Minden sowie in der Stadt Vlotho/Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 70
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden, ihrer unverheirateten Kinder und ihrer Knechte und Mägde sowie der Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinden für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 87
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden, ihrer unverheirateten Kinder und ihrer Knechte und Mägde sowie der Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinden für das Jahr 1804

Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 86

- Generaltabelle der im Fürstentum Minden sowie in der Stadt Vlotho/Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden für 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 71
- Generaltabelle der in den Städten der Grafschaft Ravensberg lebenden Juden, ihrer unverheirateten Kinder und ihrer Knechte und Mägde sowie der Bediensteten der jüdischen Gemeinden für das Jahr 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 81

Duchy of Kleve and County of Moers

- Generaljudentabelle des Herzogtums Kleve und der Grafschaft Moers für das Jahr 1792
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 211
- Generaljudentabelle des Herzogtums Kleve und der Grafschaft Moers für das Jahr 1793
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 210
- Generaljudentabelle vom ostrheinischen Teil des Herzogtums Kleve für die Jahre 1796 bis 1800 mit Bemerkungen
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 206
- Generaljudentabelle des ostrheinischen Teils des Herzogtums Kleve für das Jahr 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 219
- Generaljudentabelle des ostrheinischen Teils des Herzogtums Kleve für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 208
- Generaljudentabelle des ostrheinischen Teils des Herzogtums Kleve sowie der Grafschaft Mark für das Jahr 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 209

County of Lingen and County of Tecklenburg

- Generaltabellen der in der Grafschaft Lingen lebenden Schutzjuden für 1799, 1800 und 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 57/58
- Generaltabelle der in der Grafschaften Tecklenburg lebenden Schutzjuden für 1799, 1800 und 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 57/58
- Generaltabellen der in den Grafschaften Tecklenburg und Lingen lebenden Schutzjuden für 1801
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 56
- Generaltabelle der in der Grafschaft Lingen lebenden Schutzjuden für 1802
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 53
- Generaltabelle der in der Grafschaft Lingen lebenden Schutzjuden für 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 49
- Generaljudentabellen der Grafschaft Tecklenburg für die Jahre 1802 und 1803, Bd. 1 and Bd. 2
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 230
- Generaljudentabelle der Grafschaften Tecklenburg und Lingen für das Jahr 1803
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 231
- Generaltabelle der in den Grafschaften Tecklenburg und Lingen lebenden Schutzjuden für 1804 und 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 52
- Generaltabelle der in der Grafschaft Tecklenburg lebenden Schutzjuden für 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 48

Province of Ostfriesland

- Tabelle der sämtlichen in der Provinz Ostfriesland befindlichen Juden und ihrer Familien für das Jahr 1804
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, General-

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fiskalat, IV C, Nr. 159

- Tabelle der sämtlichen in der Provinz Ostfriesland befindlichen Schutzjuden und ihrer Familien für 1805
  Call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 164

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How to get information:

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Archivstraße 12/14
14195 Berlin
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E-mail: <gsta.pk@spk-berlin.de>

It is not necessary to go to the archives in person. It is possible to get copies of documents by writing, but only under the following conditions:

1. One must know the town in which the individual, or family, one is searching for was residing; and
2. One must have the name and the call number of the files or records (information included in this article)

EXAMPLE

For copies of individuals or families in the town of Bublitz, one has to know:

- Where Bublitz is located (it is located in Hinterpommern)
- The name of the file, including the year: (Generaltabelle der in den Städten Hinterpommerns befindlichen Juden und ihrer - Familien für das Jahr 1801 mit Belegen)
- The call number: HA I, Rep. 104, Generalfiskalat, IV C, Nr. 199

But, please be aware that the Geheimes Staatsarchiv has only a small staff, and is, therefore, not able to make extensive searches.

In order to get copies, every sheet first has to be filmed, and then one can order a hard copy from the film. There is a reasonable charge for having all this done.

Family Secrets

By Margaret Linz, Okemos, Michigan, USA

Much of genealogy is about solving mysteries and puzzles, and learning who your distant ancestors were and where they came from can be immensely satisfying. But it was a family secret from the more recent past that drew me into the study of my husband's family genealogy.

My husband, Chris, began investigating his family history shortly after we were married. He was impressed by the work my brother had done on our family's genealogy and was eager to learn more about his own family's origins. But Chris didn't have much to go on. His father, who was born in 1927 in Waltershausen, Thüringen, emigrated in 1936, as one of about 1,200 unaccompanied minors, Jewish children to come to the U.S. between 1933 and 1941 (see <www.onethousandchildren.org>). His brother came the following year. They lived with a foster family in Georgia, and by the time their parents arrived in April 1939, both were fully Americanized. Both my father-in-law and his brother remembered little about Germany, and their parents never talked about their families or about life in Germany. Moreover, the family converted to Christianity before Chris was born, and this caused strained relationships with the remaining Jewish relatives. Chris was left with only an old family tree drawn up by his grandfather, called "Papa." Chris's grandmother – called "Mutti" – was still living, and at his request wrote down what she knew of the family history. Chris noticed there was one glaring omission: Mutti did not mention her sister.

Chris had learned that Mutti had a sister who had something wrong with her -- mentally ill, retarded, or something. He believed she had lived most of her life in an institution and had been killed by the Nazis. That is as much as his father knew as well. The subject of Mutti's family was never talked about. My husband wrote to Mutti asking for information about her sister, thinking that in the interest of genealogy, she would surely give him at least her name and date of birth. Instead, in her letter of reply she wrote that the door was closed. "Papa and I decided to look ahead, not to the past. So, I'm sorry, but I cannot answer your question." So that, we thought, was that. Waltershausen was behind the Iron Curtain, and it was impossible to get any information from the town. Mutti died in 1990, and I'm sure she thought that all the family secrets died with her.

A few years later, a relative gave us some old family photos that included several shots of a group of small boys. (See picture below.) We could identify four of them -- my father-in-law, his brother, and two cousins -- but the fifth boy was an enigma

who was identified only vaguely as a cousin named Jochen. But no one was quite sure who he was. We hung these pictures on a wall in our home, and almost every day I stopped to look at Jochen, with Mutti's hand on his shoulder, as if to say, "Stand still for the picture." She must have known the boy well. I assumed he was a distant

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cousin, but who exactly was he and what happened to him? How could we ever find out?

Chris, although he corresponded with a number of distant relatives over the years, didn't seem to be making a lot of progress. Finally I felt compelled to take matters into my own hands, and I asked Chris if he would mind if I wrote a letter or two. He didn't. Because I knew so little about Germany and genealogy, and didn't know any German at all, I spent hours on the computer checking out web sites until I found an address and was confident enough to write to the Standesamt in Waltershausen. Germany was now reunified, and my goal was to learn the name of Mutti's sister.

Chris and I were thrilled when we found a reply in the mailbox from the Standesamt. My letter-writing had really worked! Although we had to struggle to translate the short letter, at last we knew that Mutti had a sister named Lilly Nussbaum, born 12 January 1899, in Waltershausen.

Lilly Nussbaum

The letter stated that Lilly had been declared dead by the Amtsgericht Koblenz in 1961. This was both a new clue and a puzzle. I couldn't imagine why a court in Koblenz was involved since we knew of no family connection to that city.

I told Chris's Uncle Werner about this information, and he revealed that he believed Lilly had been married, and Jochen was her son. He also thought there was some scandal concerning Lilly, but he had no idea what it was about. He asked if I could please find out what happened to Lilly, her husband, and child. What a surprise! We had no idea that Lilly functioned well enough to get married. And it had never occurred to us that Jochen could have been her son! Unfortunately, Werner had no idea what Lilly's husband's name had been, and I was stymied as to how to proceed without a last name.

I started by trying to locate information about hospitals and psychiatric institutions in Germany but couldn't find much. I wanted to learn where Lilly had been hospitalized. I finally posed a query on the Gersig, mentioning that Lilly had been declared dead, and received a very helpful suggestion that if Lilly was in the Koblenz area, she might have been in the Jewish Heil- und Pflegeanstalt in Sayn, and gave me the name of a German, Dietrich Schabow, who had researched the area. I found an address for him in a German on-line telephone directory and mailed a request, giving what information I had about Lilly. One week later I received an e-mail reply. With only her first name and her date and place of birth, Herr Schabow was easily able to find her on the list of deportees. Lilly was on the second transport of patients from the institution having departed on 30 April 1942 for an *unbekannt* destination. He also gave me her married name: Levy. At last, I had the information I needed to learn about Lilly's husband and son Jochen.

Herr Schabow told me that, although the Nazis had destroyed the records from the institution, he had discovered information about some of the patients in the city health department. He promised to see what he could find about Lilly, and in just a few weeks was able to tell me that Lilly had been transferred to the hospital in Sayn in 1937 from the Klinik für Psychiatrie of Jena (Thüringen), with a diagnosis of *manisch- depressives Irrsinn* (manic-depression) and a marital status of "divorced." Chris and I were amazed! We never expected to learn so much this quickly.

It occurred to me that it was possible, albeit unlikely, that there was still a mental institution in Jena, and that there might still be some record of Lilly. One lunch hour at work I did an Internet search for the clinic in Jena -- and found the website of the *Klinikum der Friedrich-Schiller Universität Jena*. Part of the website was in English. There was even an e-mail address for the head of the department, Prof. Dr. H. Sauer. I had no idea if this was the same facility where Lilly had been a patient, but since I had nothing to lose, I e-mailed him a request. Did records from the 1930s still exist? Had Lilly Levy been a patient there? I explained that I was anxious to find out what became of her husband and son. I never expected a favorable response, but of course, I hoped to hear something.

I had read an article by Peter Lande in an old issue of *Stammbaum* about a book called *Juden in Thüringen Biographische Daten 1933-45*, and I requested he look in the book for a Jochen Levy. There was no Jochen, but there was a **Joachim** Levy, born in 1923 in Erfurt. His last known residence was Berlin, and he was deported from there to Auschwitz in February, 1943. I could tell from our photos that Jochen was several years older than my father-in-law, and Erfurt is not far from Waltershausen, so this fit. I wrote to Erfurt, requesting a birth certificate, unsure if they would send one, and unsure if Joachim was really the cousin we had been searching for. They did, and he was. The birth certificate confirmed that Joachim's mother was Lilly Levy, *geb*. Nussbaum, and his father was Friedrich Levy.

Because Joachim's last residence was listed as Berlin, I checked the microfilm of the 1939 minority census for Berlin at the nearby Mormon Family History Center. I found the card for Friederich Levy and saw that he evidently had remarried. Besides Joachim, there was a 12-year-old boy named Heinz living with them, presumably the son of Friederich's new wife. The Berlin *Gedenkbuch* revealed that Friederich's wife was deported to Riga along with her husband, and Heinz was deported to Auschwitz in January 1943, fate unknown.

We assumed all were dead.

Meanwhile, I wrote a letter to the Amtsgericht Koblenz explaining that the Standesamt in Waltershausen had said that Lilly was declared dead in 1961, and requested copies of her file. I also inquired about Joachim and Friedrich Levy. We sent along copies of documents that we had acquired, including copies of birth certificates for Lilly, Chris, and his father, to establish a legitimate right to know. Eventually, we received photocopies of the files, including a "Certificate of Incarceration" for Lilly, her ex-husband Friedrich Levy, and their son, Joachim.

After waiting several months, I was surprised and delighted to hear from Dr. Sauer at the *Klinik* in Jena. They had found Lilly's records of seven admissions going back to 1917! He was able to tell me her marriage and divorce dates. Of course, by this time, I already knew her husband's and son's names. But the discovery that her records existed presented another intriguing possibility. Could we get copies of her records? I had to ask, but received a discouraging reply. Generally, the doctor said, in Germany medical records are not available to families, even after a patient's death. He left the door open, however, saying that sometimes an exception could be considered if the applicant were a close relative of the patient. Still, countless documents would be required to prove the identity and degree of relationship, and Dr. Sauer thought this would be extremely difficult. As a final discouraging note, he said the Lilly's records included very little information on her family.

By now, I had become a more experienced and confident genealogist. The records were there, and I was going to get them! I couldn't believe the records didn't have much family information, and besides, even a little information was better than none. I sent a request to obtain the records including copies of the "countless documents" we had by now collected. Several months passed with no reply, and finally I e-mailed Dr. Sauer again. When could we expect to hear about Lilly's records? He replied that the facility's attorney had been on a lengthy leave of absence and had not had the op-

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portunity to consider our request. We continued to send e-mails back and forth, but still: no records.

In the spring of 2002, Chris and I decided to go to Germany for some in-person research. We wrote to tell Dr. Sauer that we could easily come to Jena to meet with him, if that would be helpful. He replied that it would, but by unfortunate coincidence the staff attorney, who would determine whether or not we could have the records, was going to be on vacation just when we were to be in Germany! But in the end, and after many more e-mails, she decided she would be able to meet with us, and an appointment was made.

We went first to Berlin where we did not find as much as we had hoped about Friedrich and Joachim Levy. But we met with a researcher who was able to tell us that Joachim's step-brother, Heinz, had survived Auschwitz and was alive and well and living in New Jersey! She had spoken with him only two years previously and was happy to give us his address and phone number. Someone who had actually known Friedrich and Joachim and lived with them would be a much better source of information than any documents could be.

We then drove to Jena, and after all the resistance I had felt from Dr. Sauer, I expected to do battle to obtain Lilly's records. Instead, the meeting was something of a let-down. The attorney came in, asked for Mutti's birth certificate (the only document we had not mailed the previous year), looked at it, and said we could have the records. Dr. Sauer warned us that they were difficult to read -- mostly hand-written in the old German script, and some of it difficult even for someone familiar with the script. He promised to have the records copied and sent to us within a month.

While in Germany, we also visited Waltershausen where we were given the name, address, and phone number of a 90+ year old former resident who now lives in Philadelphia. After returning to the U.S., we telephoned her. Her family lived next to the Linz/Nussbaum family in Waltershausen, and she remembered Chris's grandparents clearly, as well as Lilly. She told us some of the things Lilly had done — run away, spent money recklessly, spent time with inappropriate companions, and added, almost as an afterthought, "She had a baby, you know. It was quite a scandal." At first, we assumed she was referring to Joachim but then realized she was talking about a second child. She never heard what became of the child but told us the father was believed to be a local, gentile man who was also mentally unbalanced. She could not recall his name. We couldn't imagine how we would ever find out about this baby, if indeed Lilly had a second child. We hoped the records from Jena would provide a clue.

We called Joachim's step-brother, Heinz, in New Jersey. He was delighted to hear from us. We were able to spend a very interesting afternoon with him, and he gave us some of the details we wanted about Friedrich and Joachim. He remembered Joachim going to visit relatives in Thüringen, that Joachim had braces on his teeth, and that he attended the Jewish school on Grosse Hamburgerstr., until he dropped out to go to work when he was about 16.

At last Lilly's records from Jena arrived. What an incredible treasure! Dr. Sauer had said there was little family information, but in fact, there is an amazing amount of family information. And, yes, some of the script is difficult, but much of it is legible, even for us who know only a little German. It includes letters from Lilly's parents to the then head of the clinic, including one written prior to her first admission giving her history and background. It includes letters that Lilly wrote (and that apparently were not mailed) to her parents and sister, her husband, other relatives, and even a love letter to a man in Berlin, in which she confesses that he is the father of her expected child, (Joachim). The records reveal a woman who disappeared for months at a time, and then would be brought home by the police. Part of Lilly's illness was that she was "sexually unrestrained" during her manic phase.

As I looked through her medical records the day I received them, the word "*Kind*" caught my eye.

With the aid of a dictionary, I was soon able to translate enough to know that Lilly was transferred to the *Frauenklinik* for the birth of a baby.

Now I had confirmation of the 70 year old gossip told to us by the former neighbor, and of the scandal that Uncle Werner knew was associated with Lilly. Lilly had had a child on 30 December 1932, not an auspicious time for a Jewish baby to be born in Germany. Still, for a while I harbored the hope that the baby had been adopted by a family able to leave Germany.

I wrote to the Jena Standesamt asking for information about the baby, and they sent me a birth certificate for Wolfgang Levy, no father listed, and told me that he was declared dead by the Amtsgericht Koblenz in 1961. I was even given the file number. I sent copies of all this back to the Amtsgericht Koblenz, and waited. Before long, I had Wolfie's file, and his sad story.

Wolfgang Nussbaum (not Levy, in these records) lived at the *Kinderheim des Jüdischen Frauenbundes* in Neu-Isenburg (founded by Bertha Pappenheim) until April of 1939, when he was sent to the *israelitsches Waisenhaus* in Frankfurt. He was deported from there on 15 September 1942, to Theresienstadt. I e-mailed a request to Fritz Neubauer, who I knew from Gersig kept the *Theresienstädter Gedenkbuch* on his desk, and who had always been so helpful with these look-ups. He was able to tell me that Wolfgang was deported to Auschwitz on transport Eb on 18 May 1944. Wolfie would have been at Theresienstadt at the same time as his grandmother, Clara Nussbaum, for about one week. She arrived there on 1 August 1942, and was deported to Treblinka on 23 September 1942. I wonder if during that week she saw Wolfgang, or knew that he was there.

My husband's grandparents expected these secrets to be buried with them. Lilly's illness, divorce, behavior, and illegitimately born child must have been sources of tremendous shame to her family. Nevertheless, I believe it is important to know about the past. Unraveling this real-life mystery has been incredibly rewarding. I have studied German history, the Holocaust, and Judaism and have gained knowledge and friendships that have enriched my life. Most importantly, a mentally ill woman, her two sons, and even her ex-husband, all of whom died horribly and much too young, will no longer be forgotten.

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Margaret (Maggie) Linz is a graduate of Michigan State University and is a nurse case manager for her local office on aging. She is a Mayflower descendant. She and her husband, Chris, have four daughters. E-mail: <linzmarg@msu.edu>

Letter to the Editors

To the Editors

Let me congratulate Karen Spiegel Franklin and her co-authors for their "German Jewish Genealogical Research" article in the last issue of *Stammbaum* (Issue 21, Summer 2002). However, I would take issue with one small point. The Mormon lists of holdings, as published in *Avotaynu*, effectively serve as lists of religious and civil registers of birth, marriage, and death. Those items appeared in *Avotaynu* as follows:
(1) "Polish-Jewish Records at the Genealogical Society of Utah," Vol. II, No. 1, January 1986, pp. 5-17. Many locations formerly in Germany are included.
(2) "German-Jewish Records on Microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah," Vol. III, No. 1, Winter 1987, pp. 3-19.

While the listing that appeared in *Toledot: The Journal of Jewish Genealogy*, Flushing, NY: Toledot Press, is largely superseded by the *Avotaynu* German list, it is still worth consulting for the few differences. See *Toledot*, Summer 1978 issue, pp. 16-26."

Sincerely,
Edward Luft

Correction

In the Summer 2002, Issue 21, of *Stammbaum*, we erroneously identified Schelly Talalay Dardashti, author of the review of Emily Rose's *Portraits of Our Past, Jews of the German Countryside*, as living in Jerusalem. It should have said Tel Aviv.

The Dachau Database

By Nolan Altman, Oceanside, NY, USA

Volunteers from JewishGen and the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. have made tremendous headway in producing a searchable database of prisoners (both Jewish and non-Jewish) at Germany's Dachau concentration camp from 1933 to 1945.[1]

At the time US troops liberated Dachau, they took the German's camp records found there. From these and other such captured German records, the US Occupation forces put together lists of prisoners that are now found on 189 reels of microfilm (with millions of names); the Dachau lists, with over 120,000 records, are found on five of those reels.[2] This is about 60% of the total number of prisoners held at various times in Dachau.

As of the end of September 2002, the Dachau database has approximately 37,000 records on-line with over 20,000 going through final validation checks. Ultimately, all 120,000 records will be entered but data entry and validation will take place gradually. Therefore, you should check back periodically and see if there have been updates made to the database.

What will you find in the Dachau database?
While all of this information is not available or legible in every case, the material consists of family and personal name, date of birth, place of birth and last residence, category of prisoner (e.g. German Jew), prisoner number, when the prisoner arrived in Dachau and what happened to him and when (e.g. died or transferred). Although the information on a particular individual may be incomplete, this should not be the end of your search. Other filmed material relating to Dachau is available at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and it is sometimes possible to search these sources using such partial information as prisoner number or date of arrival to augment what appears in this database. And, of course, if these searches fail, you can write to the Dachau KZ Gedenkstaette, Alte Roemerstrasse 75, 85221 Dachau (E-mail: gedenkstaette@infospace.de) to see if they can help.

Where can you find the Dachau database?
The JewishGen Holocaust Database home page can be found at:
http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Holocaust/.
You will find a number of different registers and lists which, taken as a whole, forms the entire Holocaust database.

The Dachau Indexing Project database is one of those components and more information can be found at the bottom of the second column under the heading "Dachau Concentration Camp Records"

How can you do your own search?
At the top of the Holocaust home page, referenced above, you will find one box to enter text. You have two choices from which to choose to search the database. You can choose to search by surname or by town.
For a surname or town name search, you also have a choice of using the exact spelling or the Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex System. Since I have seen many surnames and towns spelled in a variety of ways, I would definitely recommend the soundex search.

When you press "Search The Holocaust Database" button, you will receive a listing of all the possible results in each of the component databases and the number of records found. Clicking on each component database name will give you all the detail for each record. Therefore, if your search yields a positive result in the Dachau Indexing list, that will also appear. For example, if you had entered the family name "Chotzen" you would see the complete entry for that name, Ulrich Chotzen born 2 August 1920 in Berlin, resident in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, prisoner nr. 115609, German Jew, arrived October 10, 1944 from Auschwitz, died January 3, 1945.

Want more information on the Dachau lists?
If you click on the "Dachau Concentration Camp

Records" hypertext listed with the component databases, you will be taken to a short history of Dachau, how the data was acquired and how the database was constructed.[3] You will also find a link to a very helpful listing of abbreviations and their meanings that are used within the actual records.

Whenever using any genealogical repository of information, try to allow for differences in spelling and transliteration. The best way to work with the search engine is to try it! Good luck on your searches!

Endnotes

1. We welcome volunteers to help with this important project. If you are interested, please contact meat<nta@pipeline.com> or Joyce Field at <jfield@jewishgen.org>. I want to thank Peter Landé who originated this project, for his helpful comments on an earlier version of this article."
2. CDs of the raw Dachau data can be purchased from JewishGen at their web site.
3. Additional information on the history of Dachau can also be found in Nolan Altman, "The Dachau Indexing Project," *SHEMOT (The Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain)*, September 2002, pp.11 – 12.

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Nolan Altman has been involved in the Dachau Indexing project as a data entry volunteer, a data validator and, currently, as project coordinator. A CPA and financial services consultant, he has researched and written his family history and has guest lectured for a university Holocaust studies class that dealt with documenting US immigrant and Holocaust family trees. E-mail: <nta@pipeline.com>

JewishEncyclopedia.com

This new website contains the complete contents of the 12-volume Jewish Encyclopedia originally published between 1901-1906. The Encyclopedia recently became part of the public domain and its content, over 15,000 articles and illustrations, can now be accessed at <www.JewishEncyclopedia.com>. It is described at the website as the only free Jewish encyclopedia on the Internet.

As the home page explains: "This online version contains the unedited contents of the original encyclopedia. Since the original work was completed almost 100 years ago, it does not cover a significant portion of modern Jewish History (e.g., the creation of Israel, the Holocaust, etc.). However, it does contain an incredible amount of information that is remarkably relevant today."

Using the search tool available at the website means that when you do a search, you get a listing of ALL articles in that encyclopedia where that word appears (something quite impossible to do when looking at the print version on a library shelf). For example, searching the word Mecklenburg brings up a link to the major article on Mecklenburg (in which its history is described), as well as 49 links to other articles that include the word —such as articles on various individuals (e.g. who were born there or who served as Rabbi there), articles on various towns in Mecklenburg and articles on topics such as: "Bareheadedness," "Burial," "Landesrabbiner," and "Schutzjude" (to name just four). Another example, searching for small towns in Hessen and Upper Silesia, yielded nothing as did a search for several family surnames. However, the term "Silesia" yielded a history of the Prussian state's Jews since 1060, while "Beuthen," a major town in Silesia, brought up several articles about rabbis, legal interactions of Jews with the government and some newspaper and legal notices. The references at the end of the articles were the most helpful and will give the family historian additional sources for their research.

Unless you have high speed internet access, it seems that downloading some of the longer articles could take quite some time.

Those responsible for the web side are "considering inviting the Internet community to help... update the encyclopedia." Those interested in volunteering (as a writer, editor, etc.) can join a mailing list (See website). There are also "Discussion Forums" and "Internet Links" which allow visitors to converse and identify related websites. ***** Editors

Jewish Emigration Training Centers in Germany

By Peter Landé, Washington, D.C. USA

While going through a huge collection of Nazi documents which had been seized by the Russians in 1945, and filmed a few years ago by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, I came across extensive Gestapo files relating to Jewish emigration training centers. These documents are available in the museum's archives under RG 11.001M, reels 1-5, and offer a fascinating insight into changing Nazi views with respect to Jewish emigration. They also contain information on hundreds of trainees at these centers.

While many of the centers were Zionist, predating the Nazi regime, and focused on emigration to Palestine, many new centers came into being after 1933 and their focus broadened to facilitating emigration to anywhere in the world. Initially, the Gestapo was highly ambivalent about these centers. On the one hand it was deeply suspicious about the gathering and training of young German Jews in centers where it had no control. On the other hand, the purpose of the centers was to facilitate the departure of Jews from Germany, which was fully in accord with Nazi objectives. After considerable debate it was decided that "Wir sollen nicht im Weg stehen" (we should not block them), and this remained Gestapo policy until 1938/39.

However, by late 1938 the policy hardened, as exemplified by a memo dated September 16, 1938. In a chilling precursor to what followed a few years later, it stated, roughly translated: "In all of Germany there are the 29 Jewish training centers listed in the attachment, each with an average capacity of 40-50 trainees. Since, in exceptional cases, Jews resident in Germany will have to provide for arrested Jews, it is proposed to transform the training centers into work camps, in which prisoners will be housed. They can do practical work there and provide for themselves. SS guards, similar to those employed in concentration camps, will be responsible for order in the camps."[1]

For most of the 1930s, however, the Gestapo did not interfere in the daily operations of the centers and it limited its oversight to requiring monthly reports listing trainees and center staff. Many of these monthly reports are included in the collection, and I have computerized all the names, which appear on the lists. This information is available on JewishGen <www.Jewishgen.org>. In addition, there is a website, <http://home.iprimus.com.au/herko>, which lists persons who had been at Gross Breesen and a second website, <http://forge.fh-potsdam.de/-SWABD/u-sicht.htm>, which gives information on the center and leaders at Fürstenwalde.

Trainees often required passports in order to leave Germany and to transit European countries on their way to ultimate destinations, whether Palestine, Brazil or the United States. In the interests of facilitating emigration, "temporary" passports were issued, some as late as 1939 and 1940. A partial list of the recipients of these passports is also contained in this collection and I have computerized these names. Many were trainees at the centers. This information is also available at JewishGen <www.Jewishgen.org>.

What were these centers and how many trainees did they serve? The number of centers seems to have varied from 24 to 29. Almost all appeared to have concentrated on agricultural training, since this was believed to be the most effective way to obtain visas to Palestine and other countries. (The collection also contains one document relating to training centers in Austria. These appeared to be markedly different and focused on training in trades. No list of trainees was included.) The length of training varied somewhat but often lasted one year. Students were expected to pay a moderate fee, usually about 50 RM per month.

A list of the German centers, with the average number of students, follows:

Ahlem/Hannover	89
Ahrensdorf, Landwerk, Trebbin/Teltow	80
Bonsdorf, Kr. Bitterfeld	35
Brüderhof, bei Hamburg	45
Caputh, bei Potsdam	

Dragebruch	
Ellguth, Post Steinau O.S.	80
Fischach, bei Augsburg	23
Freienstein, Post Pampow/Pommern	28
Gehringshof, bei Fulda	54
Gross Breesen, Schlesien	110
Grüsen, über Frankenberg/Eder	23
Halbe, Kr. Teltow	62
Halberstadt	24
Wilhelmshöhe, Hamburg	33
Havelberg/Mark, Kr. Westprignitz	50
Hermsdorf, Berlin	
Jägerlust, bei Flensburg	22
Jessen, bei Sommerfeld N.L.	38
Lehrensteinfeld, bei Stuttgart	
Lobitten, Ost Preussen	40
Milbersthofen, München	
Neuendorf, Fürstenwalde/Spree	145
Niederschönhausen, Berlin	
Polenzwerder, bei Eberswalde	45
Rüdnitz, bei Bernau	
Schneebinchen, Kr. Sommerfeld/Mark	
Sennfeld, Baden	32
Silingthal, bei Breslau	23
Steckelsdorf, Rathenow	70
Urfeld, Kr. Bonn	45
Winkel, Post Spreehagen	120

Were these centers successful in their goal, i.e. did the trainees receive visas and escape Nazi Germany? The files themselves only provide fragmentary information on this issue, but where the material states that a trainee has emigrated elsewhere, this is included in the computerized material. However, I took a random sample of the persons listed and compared these names to the German Government's Gedenkbuch. Although this book does not include East Germany and has missed many victims, it is the best single source of information on the fate of German Jews. A large majority of the persons in this sample did not show up in the Gedenkbuch, an indication, if not proof, of the success of the centers.

This conclusion is reinforced by statistics on German Jewish emigration to Palestine, which are also contained in this Gestapo collection. Between January 1933 and June 1936, 29,222 persons entered Palestine. The largest sub-category of this group was "commerce", i.e. businessmen, but the second largest was "agriculture". Overall, broken down by age, the largest percentage was in the age group 21-30, the age group that attended the training centers.

Finally, there are two American footnotes to this story and I would welcome any information readers might have with respect to them:

- The Ahlem center, where trainees learned gardening, was founded in 1893 by the foundation of the "jüdischen Bankiers und Vize-Consul der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Alexander Moritz Simon". Though I know nothing about him, my guess is that Mr. Simon was not a professional diplomat, but rather a wealthy businessman who "bought" the consular position through contributions to whatever political party was currently in power.
- The Neuendorf center was owned by the estate of Hermann Müller, an American. No further information is given.

Endnotes

1. The passage, in German, reads: "Im gesamten Reichsgebiet bestehen z.Zt. die in der Anlage aufgeführten 29 jüdischen Umschulungs lager, die ein durchschnittliches Fassungsver mögen von 40-50 Insassen haben. Da im A-Falle die in Deutschland ansässige Juden für ihre Hilfe bedürftigen, für die Angehörigen von den in Schutzhaft genommenen Juden usw. Selbst aufkommen sollen, wird vorgeschlagen, die genannten jüdischen Umschulungslager zu Arbeitslagern auszubauen, in denen diese Personen zu einem Teil untergebracht werden können. Sie haben dort praktische Arbeit zu leisten und für ihre eigene Verpflegung zu sorgen. Zur Überwa chung der Juden werden, ähnlich wie bei den Kon zentrationslagern, diesen Arbeits-lagern SS-Wachen zugeteilt, die für einen geregelten Ablauf der Arbeit und für Ruhe und Ordnung verant wortlich sind."

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(Continued from page 21)

Peter Landé received the 2001 IAJGS Lifetime Achievement Award for, among many other contributions, "his outstanding work on identifying resources and creating finding aids at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, his extensive support for the Yizkor Book Project, and his ongoing contributions to Stammbaum." E-mail: <PDLANDE@cs.com>

The Gross Breesen Jewish Emigrants' Training Farm

By Hans Hirsch, Washington, DC, USA

Knowing that Hans Hirsch spent time in one of the Jewish Emigration Centers mentioned in Peter Landé's article, we asked him to share some of his knowledge and experiences with Stammbaum readers. He kindly sent us the following. – Editors.

There were a number of Jewish agricultural and horticultural training centers in Germany in pre-Nazi Germany. However, with the beginning of the Nazi rule the demand for agricultural training for young Jews increased greatly. For most people such training was "Hachscharah", i.e. training to prepare for "Aliyah" - emigration to Palestine. By 1936, the leadership of the non-Zionist German-Jewish youth movement, the "Bund deutschjuedischer Jugend" and of the nationwide, representative organization of German Jewry, the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland, felt the need for a specifically non-Zionist training center with the aim of emigrating and settling somewhere as a group. Thus the Jewish Emigrants' Training Farm - Juedisches Auswanderlehrgut Gross Breesen - was established. It was located in Silesia, north of Breslau, about halfway between that city and the then German-Polish border.

In addition to agricultural training, it also provided training in carpentry and, for girls, in home economics. The original plan and hope for group settlement abroad had to be given up after a committee of three experts returned from a study trip to Brazil and after it turned out that the Brazilian Government demanded that all immigrants would have to be baptized into the Roman-Catholic Church. After this severe disappointment, the Gross Breesen leadership, in collaboration with the Reichsvertretung, found destinations for small groups of people in Argentina, Australia, Kenya and the United States.

Most of the Gross Breesen trainees were born between 1918 and 1922. During Kristallnacht - 9/10 November 1938 - all men aged 18 and over were arrested and taken to concentration camps. They were typically freed many weeks later on condition of emigrating. In 1942 the Nazis converted Gross Breesen to a Labor Camp, i.e. a sort of a concentration camp.

The Gross Breeseners throughout the world kept in touch through circular letters (*Rundbriefe*)- and in 1986 we had a worldwide reunion in Shavey Zion, Israel hosted by Alexander ("Wastl") and Lisbet Neumeyer. They had both been in leadership roles in Gross Breesen, had married there, emigrated to Argentina and, in 1949, in despair over the Peron dictatorship, made Aliyah and settled in Shavey Zion, Israel (the Moshav founded by the Jews of Rexingen in Wuerttemberg). Since 1986 we have had annual reunions here in the United States, the latest one in September 2002.

As far as I am concerned, I am considered - and consider myself - a Gross Breesener although I was actually there for only two short periods. I was too young for a leadership position and too old to be one of the regulars. I had been in agricultural training on three different farms in southern Germany since the spring of 1934, but I temporarily left the farm where I was working and training in order to be in Gross Breesen during the fall of 1936. I returned to Gross Breesen once more in July 1937, but then became the Assistant Manager of a large farm not far from Gross Breesen, and as a neighbor spent most of my leisure time there.

As I recall, there were roughly between 50 and 100

trainees at Gross Breesen. Evening training consisted of "Lebenskunde", character training taught by the head of the Center, a well-known youth psychologist, and theoretical training in agriculture taught by the farm manager.

I immigrated into the U.S. as a quota immigrant on the affidavit of a great-uncle of mine and his son. However, most of the Gross Breeseners, who came to the U.S., immigrated as ex-quota agricultural workers and went to work on a farm in Nottoway County, Virginia, which had been bought by William Thalhimer, a department store owner and philanthropist in Richmond, VA for the purpose of settling the Gross Breeseners there. I worked there for a short time in the fall of 1938 but left after a friendly disagreement with Mr. Thalhimer. Most of the young men who worked there in 1939 and 1940 left to enter the Army and the girls left for vocational training as nurses and teachers. After the war, a number of the veterans became independent farmers. I became an agricultural economist and official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Most of the Gross Breeseners spent their most formative late teenage years in Gross Breesen and until Kristallnacht were shielded there from the hatred, discriminations and humiliations which Jews elsewhere in Germany suffered. They were decisively influenced by the strong personality of the head of Gross Breesen, Professor Curt Bondy and they established lifelong friendships.

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Hans Hirsch is a member of the Stammbaum Advisory Committee. E-mail: <hghirsch@aol.com>

Compact Memory Has the Most Important German-Jewish Periodicals in Full-Text

By Edward Luft, Washington, DC, USA

Between the time this article was submitted and the publication of Stammbaum, there are likely to have been significant improvements in the website described. Readers are encouraged to check out this very interesting site. - Editors

"Compact Memory," [URL: http://www.compactmemory.de] is a project jointly undertaken by three academic institutions, the "Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule RWTH Aachen," the "Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main," and the Germania Judaica Library in Köln. It offers actual reproductions of the most important research journals for German-Jewish history and genealogy research, covering the entire German-speaking world. Since some of these journals carried news about Jews in areas outside Germany as well, they are worth consulting for news of other locations, such as the United States and Russia. [See especially the news carried by the Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums, but also other publications shown below.] This non-commercial project began in 2000 and is estimated to be complete by 2006. Soon a search function will be added to enable researchers to look for articles by author or title.

So far, the website contains the following journals in full text:

Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums (1837-1922)
Altneuland (1904-1906)
Die Welt (1897-1914)
Jahrbuch für jüdische Geschichte und Literatur (1898-1914, 1936-1938)
Mitteilungen des Gesamtarchivs der Deutschen Juden (1908/09-1914/15, 1926)
Ost und West (1901-1923)
Palästina (1902-1938)
Der Jude (1916-1924/29, published by Martin Buber)

Eventually, the list of publications on the website will also include:

C.V.-Zeitung
Der Jude

(Continued from page 23)

Der Morgen
Der Orient
Im deutschen Reich
Israelitisches Familienblatt
Jeschurun [1854–1888] Frankfurt
Jeschurun [1914–1930] Berlin
Jüdische Rundschau
Menorah, Wien
Neue jüdische Monatshefte
Selbstwehr
Sulamith
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für jüdische Theologie
Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden
Zeitschrift für die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland [1887–1892]
Zeitschrift für die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland [1929/30–1937]

No other publications will be added after that. At the moment, the website is not in English, but the sponsors are working on it. They will add a Simple and an Advanced Search to browse the articles more efficiently and an English version of the site as well as a function for downloading and printing selected pages.

Some of the journals to be added will carry items wholly or partly in Yiddish or Hebrew. When the website is complete, while it will offer the periodicals covering the German-speaking world in general, researchers may well still have to consult regional and local journals not on this website.

Unfortunately, the annual index for the Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums, perhaps the most important journal for genealogical research, does not appear at the beginning of each volume so you must find the source elsewhere or await the search function installation. Even then, you will need to know the terms for which you are searching. It would have been far better to post the index for each year at the beginning of the year or separately. One further problem is that the pages do not always correspond with the pages indicated in the list of issues so that when I sought to open what was designated as page 113, I was sent to page 115 and had to go back to try again, using another method. Hopefully, the Webmaster will soon fix this shortcoming. Nevertheless, the project is very useful and valuable, especially if you already know what you are looking for, and alternative ways already exist for printing in most computer systems which can access the website.

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Edward Luft is a retired Federal Government official and a frequent contributor to Stammbaum. In 1987, he published ***The Naturalized Jews of the Grand Duchy of Posen in 1834 and 1835*** *and is working on a larger book on the Jews of Posen Province, 1772-1918. E-Mail: <edwardluft@hotmail.com>*

Who Was Levi Strauss?

By George Arnstein, Washington, DC, USA

If you ever wore a pair of blue jeans, you may have known that genuine levis had copper rivets and were invented in San Francisco about 1853 by a Bavarian immigrant, Levi Strauss. He realized that California miners (the Gold Rush began in 1849) needed tough pants with strong pockets. He happened to have a supply of cloth from Nimes, *de Nimes* (from Nimes) in France, and thus along with blue jeans we also acquired the word "denim."

Loeb Strauss was born in Buttenheim, Bavaria on 26 February 1829 to Hirsch Strauss and his second wife, Rebecca Haas [note the name Haas!] Strauss. Hirsch, a dry goods peddler, already had five children with his first wife. She had died a few years earlier. Levi - named "Loeb" at birth - and his older sister Fanny were the last of the Strauss children; Hirsch, the patriarch, succumbed to tuberculosis in 1845.

Two years after his death, Rebecca and her children Loeb, Fanny and Mathilde emigrated to New York. There, they were met by Jonas and Louis, who had started a dry-goods business, "J. Strauss Brother & Co." Young Loeb also learned the trade. By 1850 he was known among his family and customers as Levi.

When news of the California Gold Rush made its way east, Levi, who had become an American citizen in January 1853, decided to move to San Francisco. He arrived in March to establish a dry-goods business under his own name. He also served as the West Coast representative of the family's New York firm. By 1856 David Stern -- who was married to Levi's sister Fanny -- was associated with the firm. Demand grew substantially for the riveted "waist overalls" (the old name for jeans).

As the end of the 19th century approached, Levi stepped back from the day-to-day workings of the business, leaving it to his nephews. David Stern had died in 1874 but his four sons -- Jacob, Sigmund, Louis and Abraham -- came into the business over the next few years. The family remains involved with Bob Haas, a great-great-grand-nephew of Levi, as the current chairman of Levi Strauss and Co. (he was CEO from 1984 to 1999).

Strauss was a contributor to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home, the Eureka Benevolent Society and the Hebrew Board of Relief. In 1897 Levi provided the funds for 28 scholarships at the University of California, at its Berkeley campus.

He died 26 September 1902 and is buried at Hills of Eternity Cemetery in Colma (now Home of Peace), south of San Francisco. Levi's estate amounted to nearly $6 million. Much of it was left to his four nephews and other family members, descendants of whom continue to loom large in the company and the cultural life of the Bay Area. Other bequests were made to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged Israelites, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums, Eureka Benevolent Society and the Emanu-El Sisterhood.

A personal note: Mentioned above are: Eureka, where my great-grandfather was a member; Home of Peace where my two grandmothers, my parents and my wife are buried; the University of California, my alma mater, with its Haas School of Business.

Note

The company web site includes biographical data. See <www.levistrauss.com/about/history/founder.htm>

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George Arnstein is a former editor of, and frequent contributor to, Stammbaum. E-mail: <garnstein@calalum.org>

City Archives of Munich Publishing Newsletter

The City Archives of Munich is now publishing a newsletter via e-mail with issues appearing at irregular intervals. It is produced in German with English translation.

Among items in the first issue were the following:

- Home page of the future municipal Jewish Museum is now on-line at <www.juedisches-museum.muenchen.de> (A Jewish community center, a synagogue and a Jewish museum will be built in the foreseeable future at St.-Jakobs-Platz)
- Two exhibitions of the City Archives can now be seen on the Internet. These are the exhibitions 'Beth ha-Knesseth - Place of Assembly. On the History of the Synagogues in Munich, their Rabbis and Cantors <www.juedisches-museum.muenchen.de/beth/index.htm > and 'Ich lebe! Das ist ein Wunder G'ttes. Ueber das Schicksal einer Muenchner Familie im Holocaust' <www.blechner.com/german/index.html>.
- You can find information on the current exhibition 'Where I Was' in the Jewish Museum at <www.juedisches-museum.muenchen.de/jmm5/jmm5_1.html>
- Another project will soon be completed. '... Moved - Address Unknown. The First Deportation of Munich Jews in November 1941' is the title of an exhibition that was shown in the City Hall of Munich in November 2000.
- The home page of the Committee for the Support of the New Jewish Communal and Cultural Center is found at <www.ikg-jakobsplatz.de/zentrum> For information on the Jewish history

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of Munich and Bavaria, see the home page of Susanne Rieger and Gerhard Jochem <http://home.t- online.de/home/RIJONUE/homepage.htm >

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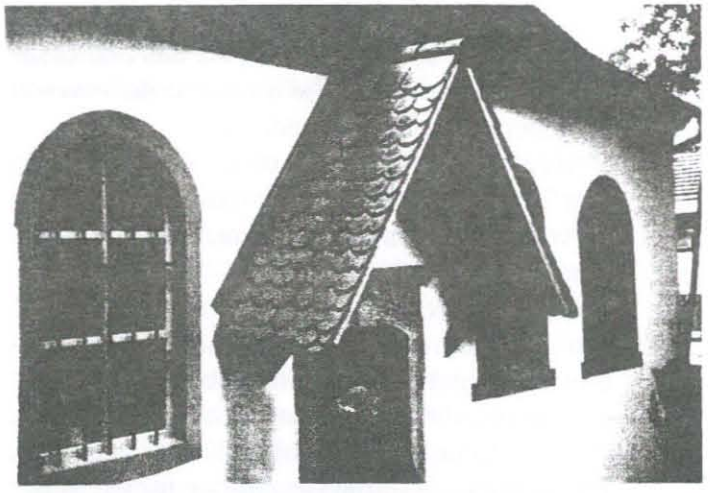
A Family Meeting in Mainz

By Ernest Kallmann, Paris, France

On Saturday, 8 June 2002, a group of 26 visited the synagogue in Weisenau, now a section of the city of Mainz, Germany.

Usually, synagogues are open on Shabbat only for services, but this one is a special synagogue and our group had special credentials to visit it on a Shabbat.



During the Night of Kristallnacht (9 November 1938), all synagogues in Mainz were set on fire and destroyed, except the Weisenau village synagogue. That synagogue, dating back to 1737, was a small modest building, almost invisible from the street. It was nevertheless profaned, and all religious items destroyed. But the owners of nearby houses succeeded in preventing the arson, which would probably have extended to their own homes. Subsequently, the building, which belonged to the Mainz Jewish community, was forcibly sold at a nominal price to a neighbor. It was first used to raise chickens, then to store wood, and finally became the neighborhood's junk deposit. The owners changed as time passed, the last being a community of Catholic nuns. The synagogue thus fell into total oblivion.

Mainz is a beautifully reconstructed city, with a rich history: initially known as a Roman stronghold, it became the seat of the second in rank in the Holy Roman German Empire, the archbishop and Prince-Elector. In 1792, conquered by the French army, it became the capital of the Mainz Republic, a short-lived episode and a first step towards democracy. Its Jewish community made it the center of Ashkenazi academe, until the first Crusade eradicated the whole population. After the emancipation, during the second half of the 19th century, a thriving new Jewish population played a significant role in local life.

In 1978, the Mainz Town Hall organized an exhibition "Jews in Mainz", which revived the memory of the Weisenau synagogue. In 1983, while the building decayed, it was placed under protection as a historical monument. A few years later, in 1987, the nuns decided to donate it to the town since they were unable to finance any restoration efforts. The city drained water that was weakening the foundations and preserved one wall that was in danger of collapsing. But that was all the city could afford at the time.

In 1993, a non-profit organization was founded by a group of concerned non-Jewish Mainz citizens, with the purpose of fully restoring the building. The group asked Dr. Heinrich Schreiner, who had just retired from the presidency of the Rheinland-Pfalz State Bank, to become the association's

chairman. Within three years, the necessary private donations were found and the building was successfully restored. It is now used as a synagogue, a place of memory and where the public can learn about Jewish history and culture, and as a place to promote dialog between Jews and Christians. In recognition of his commitment, Dr. Schreiner received an Obermayer German Jewish History Award in 2002.

Though there remain practically no Jews with local roots in Mainz - the community counts some 400 members, mostly from Eastern Europe - our group had a special reason to be in Weisenau, for all of us were descendants of David Ganz, a street musician from Weisenau during the early 18th century. Musicians can be found in the first four generations of his descendants, and even within our group there were professional and amateur musicians.[1]

Of the 26 in our group, only seven declare themselves as being Jews, though all of them recognize and accept their Jewish roots. Most members of our group live in Germany and Switzerland, but some live in France, Israel, Luxembourg and the US. While some of us knew each other through mail or e-mail correspondence, few had ever met in person before—thus, getting personally acquainted became the main focus of our weekend long gathering. Several younger participants, who knew little about their Jewish roots, showed a keen interest, will probably start asking questions and, who knows, may even get involved in genealogy.

Among the highlights was visiting cemeteries: the Jewish section in the Weisenau cemetery, the new Mainz Jewish cemetery, in service since 1880, and, above all, the old Mainz Jewish cemetery, with graves dating back to the year 1000. Ulrich Bollert, a cousin who lives in Saarland and who did the bulk of the genealogy work and the organizing for the meeting, guided us to the graves of our ancestors.

There were also two significant evenings. The first was our get-acquainted night that included a welcome from the City of Mainz. Ulrich Bollert had produced a family tree 5 meters long, spanning most of a wall in the dining room and we were all able to locate ourselves on it. The second evening began with a talk by Dr. Günter Wagner, a musicologist and author of the first book ever written about the Ganz musicians.[2] We also enjoyed musical performances by members of our group during a dinner in the vaulted cellar of an ancient inn. A weekend that had become a genuine family gathering ended with a cruise on the Rhine, providing another opportunity for private and collective chats.

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More on genealogy

My own involvement with the Ganz family is recent. Long ago, I had hit a brick wall with Felix and Wilhelmine, the great-grandparents of my wife, a member of an Alsatian Jewish family going back in Alsace four generations earlier. They had married in Dürkheim, where Wilhelmine was born in 1825, daughter to Philipp Kaeuffer and Juliane Gans. In 1992, I wrote to the town administration of Bad Dürkheim, but the response I received only said: "*I have searched the marriage records of her parents in our books from 1811 to 1825, and am sorry to report having found nothing*".

In May 2000, I decided to go and look in person. I phoned the town archivist to arrange an appointment. When I told him what I was searching for, he exclaimed: *"I know these Kaeuffer quite well, from my preliminary work on the book I am writing on the history of Bad Dürkheim.*[3] *They originate in Grethen."* Indeed, Grethen is a village close to Dürkheim that was absorbed by Dürkheim in 1935.[4] My actual meeting with this providential Mr. Matthias Nathal was short: he had prepared copies of all the relevant vital records and other documents needed to proceed further. He said with a smile "is it not curious that the fathers of two Kaeuffer cousins, who married two Gans cousins from Mainz, were both 'Musikus'?"[5] On the same day, I visited the city archive in Mainz and discovered the Ganz family.

The rest of the search was quite standard. Posting a question on GerSig (the German-Jewish special interest group on JewishGen) yielded correspondents, who in turn suggested new trails. I discovered Ulrich Bollert, who had already found hundreds of descendants, and we merged our data. Another correspondent put me in contact with Dr. Wagner, the musicologist.

Ganz descendants are scattered all around the world; there is even one living in Japan. Those who came to our - first - meeting were obviously those nearest to Mainz. Our database now counts some 1100 names, the living ones (including children and infants) totaling 414. Several descendant lines certainly remain unidentified and we encourage them to show up and join us.

Organizational matters

Preparing such a meeting takes some time and thought. I became acquainted with Ulrich Bollert at the end of December 2000, and during Spring 2001, after exchanging genealogy data, I persuaded him to try setting up a family meeting. The initial idea was to launch the announcement in Fall 2001, but the events of September 11 made us postpone it by a couple of months.

I was lucky to find a partner with many assets: Ulrich lives only one hour away by car from Mainz and he continues to make occasional visits to the Mainz Town Archive.[6] As an organized and enthusiastic worker, he prepared the details on site, negotiated rates and conditions with the hotel, walked the sightseeing in advance, located the graves, etc. He and I discussed every detail by e-mail.

We were happy to receive support from the Mainz municipality, which is very active in restoring contacts with former Jewish Mainz citizens or people connected to Mainz Jewish history.

Our major headache was making sure we would draw sufficient participation for otherwise it would not have been worth the effort. The Internet, of course, made communication easier with some potential attendees, but we had to use snail-mail for others. To start with, we targeted those with whom we had been in contact through genealogy, and asked them to inform their own relatives and correspondents. Thus the list snowballed, but it also shrank as previously scheduled commitments and poor health took their toll. We decided we had to have at least 20 participants and were very happy that, with a total of 26, we exceeded that target (which also pleased the hotels and restaurants we had booked).

Endnotes

1. For more information on the Ganz musician see http://perso.wanadoo.fr/ernest.kallmann

2. *Die Musikerfamilie Ganz aus Weisenau, Ein Beitrag zur Musikgeschichte der Juden am Mittelrhein*, B. Schott's Söhne, Mainz 1974, ISBN 3-7957-1314-5

3. Mathias Nathal, *Bad Dürkheimer Stadtgeschichte(n)*, (According to the presence or not of the final "n" in parentheses, this title translates as "Tales of the town of Dürkheim" or "History of the City of Dürkheim), published by proMESSAGE, ISBN 3-934845-05-3

4. I have found that 04668 Grethen is the only place with this name listed in the *Postleitzahlenbuch*, the German ZIP directory. This Grethen is located in the former East Germany, And "our" Grethen is not listed anywhere. Thus, contrary to what I had believed earlier, all and any villages absorbed by larger communes are not present in this directory. I contacted the German Post Office to find out if there were fixed criteria for including such places. They told me there are no fixed criteria and such situations are dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Thus we should always check whether, in a given locality, formerly independent neighboring villages (that might have had separate vital records in the past), have now been absorbed into a larger town.

5. This is a deprecating term for "street musician"

6. The address is: Stadtarchiv Mainz, Rheinallee 3B, 55116 Mainz. Tel: 06131 123457, Fax: 06131 123569

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Ernest Kallmann, born in Mainz, has been living in or near Paris since 1933. A graduate in telecom engineering, he started genealogy as a hobby before retirement, and has continued full time ever since. He is mostly interested in writing family histories. He is an active member of Cercle de Généalogie Juive in Paris.
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Researching Jewish Ancestors from Mecklenburg

By Anne Feder Lee, Honolulu, HI, USA

Introduction[1]

Mecklenburg is located in the northeastern corner of Germany; its northern coastline faces the Baltic Sea. For much of its history it was divided into two duchies called, after 1701, Mecklenburg-Schwerin (in the west) and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (in the east). In the early 1930s, under the Nazi government, these two parts were merged. Part of the German Democratic Republic from the end of WW II until German reunification, the area is now called Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (it also includes a part of what was Pomerania). [2]

No one knows when Jews first came to Mecklenburg: perhaps as early as the 9th century. No one knows where they came from: perhaps they came in 1154 among the colonists sent to Mecklenburg by Henry the Lion after he conquered the area; perhaps from Brandenburg (south of Mecklenburg), when Jews there were expelled in 1243; or maybe from western Germany where Jews were much persecuted. However, the first written evidence of their presence is found in a document from 1266 in which Jews of Wismar are given the same legal status as the servants and officials of Prince Henry I, The Pilgrim.

Persecution in the early days—often blamed for bad economic times, for the Black Death plague and for desecrating the host—was not uncommon. There were quite a few expulsions and pogroms with the most catastrophic, and notorious, occurring in 1492 in the town of Sternberg. Charges of desecrating the host resulted in the arrest of all Jews throughout the area; they were all brought to Sternberg where, on 24 October 1492, at least twenty-four Jewish men and two Jewish women were taken to a hill outside the city and burned alive at the stake. All remaining Jews were then expelled from Mecklenburg. In response, Rabbis in Jewish communities elsewhere declared a ban on any Jew who would return to such a heartless place and there is no sign that any Jews returned for at least 180 years.

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It appears the first Jews to return came in the 1670s when two Jews from Hamburg were given special privileges so their financial expertise would help after the economic devastation resulting from the Thirty-Years war. Eventually the Rabbinical ban established after Sternberg was lifted and the brothers Philip and Nathan Aaron were brought, around 1750, to the Duke's court. Their influence resulted in more Jews being allowed to settle in the area and they are referred to as the real founders of Mecklenburg's Jewish communities. Around 250 Jewish families lived in Mecklenburg by 1768.

By 1813, roughly 2,500 Jews in Mecklenburg lived in about 50 small towns (only two towns had Jewish populations over 100). The Jewish population probably reached its high point in the mid-1800s when approximately 3,300 Jews lived in the area. From then on the Jewish population there declined due to movement to the big cities and by 1900 there were only around 2000. The decline continued: down to about 1400 in 1925 and down to about 1000 by the early 1930s. Over the next years, the Jews and the Jewish communities of Mecklenburg suffered the same fate as others under Nazi control.

Surnames found in Mecklenburg

In 1813 and 1814 Mecklenburg's Jews were required to take surnames. Mention must be made about an article published in 1929 by Dr. Siegfried Silberstein (Chief Rabbi for Mecklenburg who lived from 1866-1935) (See citation under Resources in German below) where he lists, by town, the Jewish surnames taken in Mecklenburg at that time. Almost all the lists, which Silberstein apparently reproduced from the official public announcements made in 1813 and 1814, present both the "before" and "after" names. For example, in the town of Grevesmühlen, David Abraham took the surname of Friedheim. It will not be surprising that almost all the individuals who registered surnames were males (acting on behalf of their families). Nevertheless, in a few instances there is indication that the person taking a name was a widow, a female, or in the case of one town, sisters. Although, as Silberstein states, the lists he presents are not complete, due to missing records, this resource is an excellent beginning point for family research in Mecklenburg. For more on Silberstein's article, see the article by Lee and London listed in Resources in English below.[3]

FHL Films

There are many Family History Library (FHL) films relevant for researching Jewish ancestors from Mecklenburg. Films with birth/marriage/death records covering, variously, the years 1813-1930 are listed below. In this list: an * precedes those towns included in Silberstein's article listing surnames taken in 1813/1814, *M-S* indicates the town is in the area once called Mecklenburg-Schwerin; *M-St* indicates the town is in the area once called Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

*Boitzenburg (*M-S*): #0068935; *Bruel (*M-S*): #0068935; *Butzow (*M-S*): #0068935; *Crakow (See Krakow); *Crivitz (*M-S*): #0068935, #1184468; *Cröpelin (See Kröpelin); *Dargun (*M-S*): #1184468; *Dömitz (*M-S*): # 1184481; *Gadebusch (*M-S*) (*M-S*): #0068935; *Gnoien/Gnoyen (*M-S*): 1184496; *Goldberg (*M-S*): #0068935; *Grabow (*M-S*): #1184496, #1184497; *Grevesmühlen (*M-S*): #0068935; *Güstrow (*M-S*): #0068935; *Hagenow (*M-S*): #1184498; *Krakow/Crakow (*M-S*): #0068935, #1185004; *Kröpelin/Cröpelin (*M-S*): #0068935, #1185004; *Laage/Lage (*M-S*): #0068935; Lubtheen (*M-S*): #1185004; *Lübz (*M-S*): #0068935, #1185004; *Ludwigslust (*M-S*): #0068935, #1185004; *Malchin (*M-S*): #1185006, #0068936; *Malchow (*M-S*): #1185006, #1185013; Marlow (*M-S*): #0068936, #1185007; *Neubukow (*M-S*): #1185010; *Neukalen/Neukalden (*M-S*): #0068936, #1185010; *Neustadt (*M-S*): #1185010; *Parchim (*M-S*): #1185010; *Penzlin (*M-S*): #0068936; *Plau (*M-S*): #1185011, #0068936; *Rehna (*M-S*): #1185012, #0068936; *Ribnitz (*M-S*): #1185012; *Röbel (*M-S*): #1185012; *Rossow (*M-S*): #0068936; Rostock (*M-S*): #0068936; *Schwaan (*M-S*): #0068936, #1185013; *Schwerin (*M-S*): #1185014; *Stavenhagen (*M-S*): #0068936, #1185017; *Sternberg (*M-S*): #1185017; *Strelitz (*M-St*): #1185018; *Sülze/Sülz (*M-S*): #0068936,

#1185018 ; *Tessin (*M-S*): #1185018; *Teterow (*M-S*): #1185018; *Waren/Wahren (*M-S*): 1185023; *Warin. (*M-S*): 1185023; *Wittenburg (*M-S*): #0068936.

Records for some of the towns listed above can be found at the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, Jerusalem; the Potsdam/Coswig Archives; or the Leo Baeck Institute in New York City. See *The Complete Archives of the German Jews*, compiled by Peter Landé in *Avotaynu*, Vol. IX, Spring 1993 for details. I have recently learned that: (1) the Coswig holdings are now in the Stiftung Neue Synagoge-Centrum Judaicum in Berlin and that they primarily concern common matters of the Jewish communities (with only a few having birth, marriage or death records). The holding can be seen at <http://www.cjudaicum.de/> and (2) the Potsdam Archives moved to Berlin – address: Bundesarchiv, Finckenstein-Allee 63, 12205 Berlin or Postach 45069, 12175 Berlin; Fax: Tel. 0-30/843-50-246; <http://www.bundesarchiv.de/default.htm>.[4]

The following two films may also be of interest: **Mecklenburg-Schwerin**: #1185007 – Austritte: Register of Jews renouncing Jewish faith and membership in the Jewish congregations of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; and **Mecklenburg-Schwerin**: #1185013 – Matrikel: Transcripts and summaries of Jewish birth, marriages, and deaths for congregations throughout Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.

There are, as well, many films covering Mecklenburg census data. For 1819, 1867, 1890 and 1900 census data, check in the LDS catalog under the subject **Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin – Census** and then check the following titles to find films for specific towns: **1819 Census**: Title: *Volkszählungslisten 1819*; Author: Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Großherzogtum) Volkszählungsamt; Number of microfilms: 62. [See also the entry for Franz Schubert in the Resources in German below.]; **1867 Census**: Title: *Volkszählungslisten am 3. Dezember 1867*; Author: Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Großherzogtum) Volkszählungsamt; Number of microfilms: 357; **1890 Census**: Title: *Volkszählungslisten am 1. Dezember 1890*; Author: Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Großherzogtum) Volkszählungsamt; Number of microfilms: 93; **1900 Census**: Title: *Volkszählungslisten am 1. Dezember 1900*. Author: Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Großherzogtum) Volkszählungsamt; Number of microfilms: 755.

For Extracts of the **1939 German census** as to non-Germanic minorities (emphasis on Jews) living in the census district of Mecklenburg, Germany [Volkszählung, 1939. Mecklenburg Land: Ergänzungskarte für Angaben über Abstammung und Vorbildung] see LDS film #1742444. Records are arranged by district (Kreis), then alphabetically first by town (Stadt) and then by surname. The LDS film description lists the following as included in the film: Rostock (Stadt), Neubrandenburg (Stadt), Malchin, Ludwigslust, Güstrow, Neustrelitz (Stadt), Güstrow, Güstrow (Stadt), Hagenow, Rostock, Parchim, Schwerin, Schönberg, Schwerin (Stadt), Warnemünde (Stadt), Stargard, Waren, Wismar.

Archives

There are many records in the archives in Schwerin. I was able to obtain copies of various documents by using the services of a professional researcher who lives in Schwerin. For example, there he found many documents concerning my ancestors: petitions filed regarding Schutz (protection) status (giving or denying permission to reside in a particular town or giving or denying permission to carry out certain business), documents regarding house ownership, building a synagogue, starting a school for the Jewish children, and legal controversies. The address is: Landeshauptarchiv Schwerin, Graf-Schack-Allee 2, 19053 Schwerin, Germany. Phone: 0049-385-592960; Fax: 0049-385-5929612; E-mail: <lha.schwerin@t-online.de>. Website: <www.landeshauptarchiv-schwerin.de>. I do not know if they respond to mail inquiries or if there are any charges for searching for/copying documents. The researcher I used is: Karl-Heinz Steinbruch, Mecklenburgica, Wittenberger Strasse 6, 19063 Schwerin, BR Deutschland. Phone: (0049)-(0) 385-3923875; E-mail: <Mecklenburgica.

(Continued from page 31)
Steinbruch@t-online.de>
Some other towns in Mecklenburg have their own archives, so one should write directly to the towns to ask if an archive exists and if so, for the address. I have also had success in finding the local "town historian" in several towns and such individuals have been very helpful; a letter to town officials should also request the name/address of any such person.

Cemeteries and Synagogues
Although the Nazis left little untouched, there are remnants of Jewish cemeteries left in Mecklenburg. Memorial monuments erected after the war can be found in some even if there are few or no gravestones left. Quite a few buildings that were once synagogues remain though now used as private homes or city buildings. In Schwerin a plaque marks the location where the synagogue stood before Kristallnacht. There is a book with photos of what remains of cemeteries and former synagogue buildings: See Borchert and Klose listed below under Resources in German.

Resources
There are not many resources about Mecklenburg in English. There are, however, many in German. But, even for those who do not know German (or have only rudimentary knowledge of it), many of these German sources are still helpful –particularly if they include a name index or mention specific names in the text. In order to assist such researchers, I give some descriptive information about each resource listed below.

Note: There are a few items listed below that I have learned about, but have been unable to look at; those are followed by ** and, thus, do not include any further information. Some of the articles/books listed below cite additional sources not included here.

Resources in English
Bonheim, Hans and Bonheim, Inge. "Mitzvahs, Nostalgia and Genealogy in Mecklenburg", *Avotaynu*, Vol. VII, Winter 1991, pp 48-49. A short article about a visit to Mecklenburg. Jewish encyclopedias. Check under Mecklenburg for additional history. <See also www.Jewishencyclopedia.com>

Lee, Anne Feder and Jacqueline London, "Jewish Family Name Adoption in Mecklenburg," *Avotaynu*, Vol. XIV, Number 2, Summer 1998, pp. 35-39. Describes the different parts of Silberstein's article (mentioned above) and lists all the surnames, according to Silberstein, that were taken in each town.

Minert, Roger P. *Mecklenburg Place Name Indexes: Identifying Place Names Using Alphabetical and Reverse Alphabetical Indexes*. GRT Publications, Woods Cross, Utah (2000). ISBN 0-9678420-6-9. 56 pages. Lists all towns in Mecklenburg; very helpful for deciphering place names if part of the name is illegible, blotted out, or lost in a tight binding.

Websites. There are various web sites devoted to Mecklenburg that have interesting information although little or nothing about Jews there. For example: The Mecklenburg Vorpommern WorldGenWeb Page can be accessed at: <http://pages.prodigy.net/jhbowen> and German Genealogy Mecklenburg at <http://www.genealogienetz.de/reg/MEC/mec.html>

Resources in German
Benkendorf, Arne; Rother, Dorothea and Kniesz, Jürgen. *Mitmenschen. Jüdisches Leben in Waren zwischen Emanzipation und Vernichtung* [Neighbors. Jewish Life in Waren between Emancipation and Annihilation] Warener Museums- und Geschichtsverein. - Waren (Müritz), 1999. 215 pages. (Schriftenreihe des Warener Museums- und Geschichtsvereins; 16)**

Bernhardt, Hans-Michael. *Bewegung und Beharrung, Studien zur Emanzipationsgeschichte der Juden in Grossherzogtum Mecklenburg-Schwerin 1813-1869* [Movement and Perseverance, Studies on The Emancipation of Jews in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 1813-1869], Verlag Hahnsche Buchhandlung, Hannover (1998). ISBN: 3-7752-5616-4. 373 pages. Very academic but has a name index.

Bollensdorf, Klaus, *Jüdisches Leben in Rehna* [Jewish Life in Rehna], Kulturinitiative Maurine-Radegast e. V. - 1. Aufl. Rehna, 1996. 93 pages. (Rehnaer Beiträge)**

Borchert, Jürgen and Klose, Detlef. *Was blieb... Jüdische Spuren in Mecklenburg* [What Remains...Jewish Traces in Mecklenburg], Haude & Spener, Berlin (1994). ISBN 3-7759-0282-1. 119 pages. Many photos of what is left of cemeteries and synagogue buildings.

Chronik der Stadt Crivitz [Chronicle of the Town of Crivitz], Town of Crivitz (2001) No ISBN. 408 pages. References to the former Jewish community/Jews who lived in Crivitz are scattered throughout the book. Many illustrations and pictures.

Diekmann, Irene, ed. *Wegweiser durch das jüdische Mecklenburg-Vorpommern* [Guide Through Jewish Mecklenburg-Vorpommern], Verlag für Berlin-Brandenburg, Potsdam (1998). ISBN: 3-930850-77-X. 544 pages. Has chapters about specific towns (Alt-Strelitz; Anklam; Boizenburg/Elbe; Demmin; Griefswald; Güstrow; Krakow am See; Neustadt-Glewe; Pasewalk; Ribnitz-Damgarten; Rostock; Schwerin; Stralsund; Teterow; Waren/Müritz) as well as historical chap ters; has a name index. Illustrations.

Donath, Leopold. *Geschichte der Juden in Mecklenburg von den ältesten Zeiten (1266) bis auf die Gegenwart (1874). Auch ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte Mecklenburgs; nach gedruckten und ungedruckten Quellen*, [History of Jews in Mecklenburg from the oldest time (1266) until the Present (1874)], Nachdruck Walluf: Sändig, 1974. Leipzig: Leiner, 1874.IV, 335 pages. Reprinted in 1993 by Sändig Reprint Verlag, Hans R. Wohlwend, Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Printed in German fraktur making it difficult unless you can read that old printing easily. Includes sections on Jews in the following towns:Wismar, Rostock, Parchim, Krakow, Gustrow, Boizenburg, Malchin, Friedland, Neubrandenburg, Bützow, Schwerin, Röbel, and Sternberg.

Frank, Doreen. *Jüdische Familien in Parchim* [Jewish Families in Parchim], Parchim, 1997. 62 pages. (Schriftenreihe d. Museums d. Stadt Parchim; 7)**

Hecht, E. "Der Geschichte der Juden in Mecklenburg" [History of the Jews in Mecklenburg], *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums*, Vol. 8, 1859, pp 45-66. Printed in German fraktur. Describes early history of Jews (including some specific individuals) in Mecklenburg; details official documents from 1764 regulating the Jewish community there.

Hirsch, Heinz. *Spuren jüdischen Lebens in Mecklenburg* [Traces of Jewish Life in Mecklenburg] Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Landesbüro Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Reihe Geschichte, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Nr. 6, Schwerin (1997). ISBN: 3-86077-654-1. 118 pages. Has a name index. Illustrations.

Kasten, Bernd. *Ausgrenzung, Vertreibung, Vernichtung: Juden in Schwerin 1933-1945* [Exclusion, Dispersal, Extermination. Jews in Schwerin 1933-1945] Historische Museum Schwerin, Schwerin (1995). No ISBN. 82 pages. Lists and tells fate of Jews living in the town of Schwerin from 1933 to 1945. There is a chapter by Kasten about Schwerin in the book edited by Diekmann listed above.

Kniesz, Jürgen. *Der Genisa der jüdischen Gemeinde Waren*, [The Hidden Holy Texts of Waren's Jewish Community in Waren] Warener Museums- und Geschichtsverein e. V, Waren (Müritz), 1996. 78 pages. (Chronik; 11)** A chapter by this author on the same subject can be found in the book edited by Diekmann listed above: it describes the objects found in 1936 in the Waren synagogue's *Genizah* (hidden-away place for unused/old religious texts)—these objects are now in the Waren museum.

Maubach, Peter and Krüger, Dieter. "Geschmäht und verfolgt - Juden in Neubrandenburg", [Reviled and Persecuted, Jews in Neubrandenburg], *Neubrandenburger Mosaik*. (1991), Nr. 13, pages. 36-45. History of

(Continued from page 33)

Jews/Jewish community in Neubrandenburg; includes names of some Jews/Jewish families who lived there; illustrations.

Neumann, Otto. "Die mecklenburgischen Juden um 1750" [The Mecklenburg Jews of 1750], *Jüdische Familienforschung*. Vol 5, (1926), pages 98-101. Printed in German fraktur. Discusses taxes, list of Jews in tax-list of 1760; shows surnames taken in 1812 associated with individuals in tax-list of 1760.

Neumann, Otto. "Tychsens origineller Bericht über die mecklenburgischen Juden von 1769" [Tychsen's Report on the Jews of Mecklenburg from 1769] *Jüdische Familienforschung*. (1929), Vol 17 pages.119-128; Vol 18 pages 138-149; Vol. 19 pages 162-171. Printed in German fraktur. Describes the work by Olaus Gerhard Tychsen (see entry below) and reproduces Tychsen's lists of protected Jews in Mecklenburg in 1769.

Oelke, Karl-Heinz. *Auf den Spuren jüdischer Vergangenheit im Muritzkreis* [Traces of Jewish Past in the Müritz District], Landratsamt Müritz und die Stadte Waren (Müritz), Röbel/Müritz, Malchow und Penzlin (1998). No ISBN. 86 pages. On the Jewish communities and specific families/ Individuals in the towns of Malchow, Penzlin, Röbel and Waren. Illustrations and pictures.

Oelke, Karl-Heinz. *Aus der Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinde in Malchow (Meckl.)* [History of the Jewish Community in Malchow, Mecklenburg], Stadt Malchow (Meckl.) (1994). No ISBN. 47 pages. On the Jewish community and specific families/individuals in Malchow. Illustrations and pictures.

Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in den Archiven der neuen Bundesländer, Band 4 [Sources of Jewish Archival Materials in The Archives of Reunited Germany, Vol. 4 covers Mecklenburg], Staatliche Archive der Länder Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen und Thüringen. K.G. Saur Verlag, Muenchen 1999. ISBN 3-598-22444-3.**

Rösel, Eleanor. *Spurensuche, Jüdisches Leben in Ribnitz und Umgebung* [Searching for Traces, Jewish Life in Ribnitz and Vicinity], Scheunen-Verlag, Kückenshagen (1996). ISBN: 3-929370-43-3. 48 pages. On the Jewish community and individuals who lived in and around Ribnitz. Illustrations. A chapter on this subject by the same author appears in the book edited by Diekmann, listed above.

Schubert, Franz., *Mecklenburg-Schwerin Volkszählung 1819: Register der Familien namen, Teil I: Die Städte* [Mecklenburg-Schwerin Census of 1819: Register of Family Names, Part I: the Towns] Verlag Ditterich, Berlin (1981). ISBN 3-922-143-27-X. This book lists the surnames from the 1819 census by town (43 towns). After each surname one finds the census number assigned to that household—this indicates how many households in a town were headed by someone with that surname. Does not indicate the religious affiliation associated with each surname (although that information can be found on the actual census form along with additional information about the occupants). Available on FHL microfiche: Fiche# 6001788 (5 microfiche).

Schütt, Karl Heinz. *Zur Geschichte der Juden in Neustadt-Glewe (1758 - 1978)* [History of the Jews of Neustadt-Glewe from 1758 to 1978] 2., veränderte Auflage. - Schkeuditz: GNN-Verlag, 1997. 96 pages. ISBN: 3-929994-63-1. On Jews/Jewish community in Neustadt and in Parchim; what occurred during the Holocaust; reproduction of documents covering 1700s to 1938. No index. A chapter on this subject by the same author appears in the book edited by Diekmann, listed above.

Seitz, Axel. *Geduldet und vergessen - die jüdische Landesgemeinde in Mecklenburg zwischen 1948 und 1990* [Tolerated and Forgotten – the Jewish District Community of Mecklenburg between 1948 and 1990], *2001*.

152 pages.**

Silberstein, Siegfried. *Die Familiennamen der Juden unter besonderer Beruecksichtigung der gesetzlichen Festlegung in Mecklenburg* [Jewish Surnames with Special Attention on Surnames Legally Taken in Mecklenburg]. Sonderdruck Aus Der Festschrift zum 75 Jähringen Bestehen Des Jüdisch-Theologischen Seminars Fraenckelscher Stiftung, II. Band (Breslau: Druck Th. Schatzky A. G., 1929), 303-366. This is the article referred to in the above section "Surnames Found in Mecklenburg". Three places where this article is available: the Leo Baeck Institute (NYC); the New York Public Library and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. (See also entry on Tychsen below.)

Tychsen, Olaus Gerhard. Tychsen (1734/Denmark -1815/Rostock, Germany) was a Christian Hebraist and expert on Oriental languages. From 1759-1760 he tried unsuccessfully to convert Jews in Denmark and Germany; f rom 1763-1789 he was professor at the University of Bützow in Mecklenburg. Among his many writings is a 6-volume work on Hebrew and rabbinic matters, called *Bützowische Nebenstunden* (published 1766-1769). Volume 6 of this work includes lists of protected Jews in Mecklenburg from the year 1769. These lists are reproduced in articles by Neumann (see above) and Silberstein (see above). While the lists from 1767 are very interest ing, they are difficult to use for genealogi cal purposes since it was not until 1813 that surnames were required for Jews in Meck lenburg.

Vom Leben und Sterben Bützower Juden von 1737 bis 1945 [Life and Death of Jews of Büt zow from 1737 to 1945], Beschäftigungs- und Qualifizierungsgesellschaft Umwelt und Arbeit Bützow und Umland e. V., Ber nitt, 2000. 44 pages.**

Endnotes

1. A version of this paper was presented at the 22nd IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, August 4-9, 2002, Toronto, Canada. I wish to thank Angelika G. Ellmann-Krüger for very helpful comments on an earlier draft and Irene Newhouse for some translation assistance.

2. Pomerania was divided between Germany and Poland after 1945: Poland got the larger eastern part including the town of Szcecin (formerly Stettin) while the smaller western part remained in Germany.

3. I am compiling a database of Jewish surnames found in Mecklenburg (starting about 1813) based primarily on the birth/marriage/death information found in FHL films of records from towns in Mecklenburg. Although incomplete at this time, the database includes surnames from 52 towns and 1544 surname entries. I am happy to share what information I have with readers who contact me and would like to hear from any Mecklenburg researchers to make certain I have their surnames included.

4. This updated information kindly provided by Angelika G. Ellmann-Krüger.

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Book Review

By Jacqueline London, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada

Hans Nothnagel, Editor, *Juden in Südthüringen, geschützt und gejagt: Eine Sammlung jüdischer Lokalchroniken in sechs Bänden (Jews in Southern Thuringia, Protected and Persecuted, A Collection of Jewish Local Chronicles in Six Volumes)* Verlag Buchhaus Suhl 1998 ISBN 3-929730-23-5, in German, ~85 €

This six-volume book covers Jewish life and persecution between the 13th and 20th century in small towns in southern Thuringia. A collective of regional authors, historians, and former inhabitants researched the history of the Jewish population in this area in order to extend the local chronicles to also include information about the area's Jewish communities.

Though the main focus of the work is to document Jewish prosecution, especially during the Nazi area, a brief timetable about the Jewish history of the town or village is included in each chapter. Due to the different available sources of information for every town, each chronicle is different in nature: some are fragments, some are documentaries, and some are mostly autobiographic. The text is supported by many personal photos and documents, as well as maps, showing the locations of Jewish dwellings within the village. For almost all towns the fates of Jewish persons born in that town, lived there, or moved from there between 1933 and 1945, are listed.

These books are of genealogical interest since for some villages very extensive lists of Jewish inhabitants are provided. For example, the chapter about Schwarza contains a list of all Schutzjuden (protected Jews) from 1652-1810. For the town of Hildburghausen the names and occupations of the members of the Jewish congregation in 1843 are listed. The chapters about Bauerbach, Berkach, Walldorf and Aschenhausen include lists of names (with date of birth and date of death) from all tombstones of the Jewish cemetery that were not written in Hebrew, making up about 400 individuals. A list of all Jewish inhabitants in 1731 and a taxation list of 1744 for the town of Stadtlengsfeld are presented. Volume 5 contains a detailed family tree of the "Frühauf" families of Stadtlengsfeld and Aschenhausen from ~1740-1945. Also interesting are the "name trees" drawn by the editor, listing all families living in a town at a certain point in time for some of the villages such as for Bibra in 1658 (3 families), 1673 (5 families) and 1811 (16 families).

Each chapter has it's own extensive literature list and source index as well as a short biography of the author of the chapter. The volumes are not available individually (anymore).

Volume 1 (233 pages) covers: Suhl; Schleusingen; Schwarza; Viernau.
Volume 2 (135 pages) covers: Römhild; Hildburghausen; Gleicherwiesen; Simmershausen; Themar; Marisfeld.
Volume 3 (235 pages) covers: Meiningen/ Dreißigacker; Bauerbach; Berkach; Bibra; Mühlfeld; Walldorf.
Volume 4 (136 pages) covers: Schmalkalden.
Volume 5 (259 pages) covers: Stadtlengsfeld; Aschenhausen; Kaltennordheim; Oepfershausen; Gehaus; Dermbach; Tiefenort; Geisa; Vacha; Völkershausen.
Volume 6 (256 pages) covers: Barchfeld/Werra; Bad Salzungen; Liebenstein; Breitungen; Oberhof; Zella-Mehlis; Ilmenau; Sonneberg; Gräfenthal.

Book Review

Reviewed by Peter Landé, Washington, DC, USA

***Einst und Jetzt: Zur Geschichte der Dresdner Synagoge und ihrer Gemeinde. (Then and Now, On the History of the Dresden Synagogue and Its Community).* Ddp goldenbogen, Dresden 2001. ISBN 3-932434-13-7.**

One of the first things noticed by any researcher on the fate of German Jews in the Holocaust is the contrast between the wealth of information on West Germany and the paucity of information on Jews in East Germany. This is certainly understandable with respect to areas which are no longer part of Germany, e.g. Silesia or East Prussia, but requires explanation for the areas which formerly constituted the German Democratic Republic (GDR). In the west, one has the Bundesarchiv's Gedenkbuch and memorial books for virtually every city where there had been a significant Jewish community. In the east there is not only no overall Gedenkbuch but also, until recently, few books on individual cities or areas. This is, of course, not due to the absence of Jews in eastern Germany during the Weimar Republic. There were tens of thousands of Jews resident in such cities as Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Rostock and Cottbus, not to speak of many smaller communities. Nor was the absence of memorial books an accident. On the contrary, it reflected a conscious political decision by the GDR. The thesis was that, since the GDR and its communist rulers were not accountable for the Nazis or the Holocaust, there was no reason for memorial books. Memorials to the "victims of fascism" were acceptable, but Jews were not to be singled out.

With the demise of the GDR, a trickle of memorial books began to appear, e.g. the excellent book on Thuringian Jews, *Juden in Thüringen Biographische Daten*. However, there is still much to be done and it was with the greatest pleasure that I read *Einst und Jetzt*. The editors have chosen to remain anonymous, but it is clear that this book is a "labor of love". The first part of the book is a compendium of nine articles written by different authors on the history of the Dresden Jewish community. Only one of them focuses on the synagogue itself, while a second discusses the Oranienburgerstrasse synagogue in Berlin. The remaining articles discuss, with illustrations, the history of the Dresden community over the centuries, including after World War II. These articles are followed by brief biographical sketches of 20 leading Jewish figures in the community, almost all of them deceased prior to World War II. They are: Aris, Helmut; Arnhold (family); Beer, Bernhard; Bondi (family); Elb (family); Eschwege, Helmut; Frankel, Zacharias; Gimpel, Bruno; Hirschel, Kurt; Hofstein, Rafael; Kaim, Isidor; Landau, Wolf; Lehmann, Emil; Lesser (family); Löwenkopf, Leon; Salinger, Julie; Sander, Werner; Stein, Eva; and Winter, Jakob.

Einst und Jetzt is unique among such German "community" books in one very important way for non-German readers. Each page of text, whether two or four columns, is divided into an equal number of columns in an English translation.

Einst und Jetzt is not only essential reading for anyone interested in the Dresden Jewish community, but also a valuable resource for anyone trying to understand the role of German Jews prior to 1933.

Book Review

Reviewed by George Arnstein, Washington, DC,

***Stories of an Exhibition; Two Millennia of German Jewish History.* Jewish Museum Berlin, 2001. 223 pp. ISBN 3-00-008299-9. €19 + 21.20 shipping. Order from <m.naujoks@jmberlin.de> A trade edition is due Feb 2002 by DuMont Verlag with ISBN # 3-8321-6016-7. (A scholarly catalog is in preparation.)**

With the opening of the Jewish Museum in Berlin in September 2001 came a "catalog," a splendid oversize book, in English, intended as a guide and as an illustrated substitute for a visit. Having been at the opening ceremonies, I relived the experience when I sat in my living room, to read, enjoy, and savor the book.

Of course I can pick some "nits," just as I am less enthusiastic about the architecture, described in the book as a "masterpiece." Granted, it i intended to make a statement, built around a "Void," to remind visitors of the void left by the uncounted dead, not only of the Holocaust, but also during the 2000 years of Jewish history, with a major gap of a millennium for lack of surviving evidence after Constantine in 321. The book, before it focuses on the specific German context, reaches clear back to the Hebrew Bible, summarized in less than a page.

There is a short *Foreword* by "State Minister Prof. Dr. Julian Nida-Ruemelin" in which he writes: "This museum brings to life the significant contributions that Jews have made to the formation of German culture.... [I]t must take account of its political impact. The mission...respect and recognition for minorities...The German government, on both state and federal levels, has supported the Jewish Museum in its scope and purpose."

A longer *Welcome* is from W. Michael Blumenthal (whom I knew at Berkeley more than half a century ago.) He, too, speaks of the "socio-political meaning," acknowledges the support of the German "Federal Government, the State of Berlin, all political parties, and a broad cross-section of the public... and the Leo Baeck Institute."

There is no specific author, no index, but mention of lots of designers, researchers, contributors of exhibits, essays, and memorabilia. This makes good sense because the exhibits are genuinely informative, beautifully reflected in the generous illustrations of the book which ends with a short section on "We are here; Present Day Jewish Life in Germany." Where the heading led me to expect a focus on today's residents heavily from the former Soviet Union (p.21 estimates 100,000.) It begins quite properly with the 1945 Liberation and Displaced Persons, and their difficult adjustment. The emphasis is on the pre-war community. Anne Frank seems odd in this section. After all she died half a century before the "present."

The book includes a candid reprint of 1947 [!] remarks by a Bavarian senior official, at a CSU meeting. It is meant to illustrate the resentment of many Germans against the DPs. He spoke well of Jewish businessmen, especially Americans, but: "As far as the Eastern Jews here in Bavaria go, of course I am of a different opinion: ...I was unfortunately obliged to attend a Jewish congress...: the only pleasing element...for me was the unanimously adopted resolution: 'Get out of Germany!'"[1]

During the preparations for the peripheral exhibit devoted to my own ancestry, I realized that this museum has a conciliatory purpose: As Blumenthal made clear, it is not meant to commemorate the Holocaust, rather to emphasize that there were periods, including the present, when Jews lived amicably with their Christian and Muslim neighbors. The text of the book, and the exhibits, subtly emphasize this, without falsifying history.

Two specific examples:

- For my family history exhibit I wanted mention of my wartime service with the U.S. Army in Germany, from the Battle of the Bulge until we met the Red Army in Saxony. This was cut very short, presumably to make it less hostile.

- I also suggested that my cousin, Helmut

Hirsch, equally a descendant of our 19th century rural south German Jewish forebears, should be mentioned. After all, he actively tried to fight the Nazis by carrying a bomb to the1936 Nuremberg party rally. He was betrayed, tried, and beheaded. The exhibit does not mention him.[2]

To be fair, I could have insisted, but did not, in part because I agree with the attempt to have the museum - and the book - lay the groundwork for good, or at least, better relations. In short: Well done!

Endnotes

1. He is identified on p.166 as Josef Baumgartner, minister for agriculture in Bavaria. In all candor, I learned, not from the museum, that in my former hometown, the Stuttgart chapter of Bnai Brith in the 1930's had a by-law to exclude "Eastern Jews."

2. The incident is in William Shirer's *Berlin Diary*, and in U. S. Ambassador Dodd's memoirs. It also has been the subject of two TV documentaries, German, and Czech-German.

Book Review

Reviewed by Peter Landé, Washington, DC, USA

Ellen Bertram, *Menschen ohne Grabstein. Die aus Leipzig deportierten und ermordeten Juden.* Passage Verlag, Leipzig 2001. ISBN 3-9322900-51-0.

As I have noted elsewhere (see my review of *Einst und Jetzt* in this issue), researchers in East German cities have lagged far behind West Germany in producing memorial books listing Jews who perished in the Holocaust. Ellen Bertram's *Menschen ohne Grabstein* closes one of these gaps, since Leipzig had one of the largest Jewish communities in this area. After a brief chronological introduction, this book lists about 2,000 names, in alphabetical order, of persons who perished. In each case the listing includes family name, maiden name, given name and to where they were deported. The author states that 253 Jews who were deported from Leipzig survived the Holocaust. Their names are not included. Also not included are about 1,600 "Polish" Jews who were pushed across the border to Poland in 1938. There apparently are no lists of such persons for Leipzig, though they do exist for some other parts of Germany.

While *Menschen ohne Grabstein* is certainly a very useful addition to Holocaust information and is very easy to use, the author failed to include readily available information that would have made the book even more useful. Many Leipzig Jews were deported to Theresienstadt, but either died there or were sent on to other camps such as Auschwitz. This information is available in the *Theresienstädter Gedenkbuch*, which is cited in the author's bibliography, but often not reflected in individual listings. For example, *Menschen ohne Grabstein* lists Salomon Katzenstein as being deported to Theresienstadt on 19 September 1942 but omits the information that he died there 6 October 1942. Similarly, Marie Hamel was deported to Theresienstadt 13 January 1944, but there is no notation that she died there 13 March 1944. Similarly, the author appears not to have noticed that the JewishGen website includes a list of German Jews, e.g. Rosel Afenkraut, Jutta Altmann and Frida Bardfeld, who had been transported to Stutthof from Riga or Kovno, and, in some cases, their later fate. Instead, *Menschen ohne Grabstein* simply lists these Leipzig Jews as having been deported to Riga or Kovno.

To sum up, *Menschen ohne Grabstein* is a useful book, but should be used as a beginning point in one's research, not as the complete source of information.

Menschen ohne Grabstein can be used in conjunction with two earlier books, *Leipziger Juedisches Jahr-und Adressbuch 1933*, Arami Verlag Berlin 1994, ISBN 3-7605-8657-0 and Adolf Diamant's *Deportationsbuch der in den Jahren 1942 bis 1945 von Leipzig aus gewaltsam verschickten Juden*, Frankfurt am Main 1991. The latter book contains the Leipzig transport lists.

Frielendorf, Hessen
Early 19th Century Census and Marriage Records

Carol Davidson Baird, Solana Beach, CA, USA

According to *Where Once We Walked* by Gary Mokotoff and Sallyann Amdur Sack, Frielendorf is 114 km NNE of Frankfurt am Main with the following coordinates: 50°59'/09°05'.

The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has Frielendorf Jewish records on microfilm # 0828533. While looking for my **Bachrach** and **Plaut** families, I found a census listing families with children born 1790 to 1848. Frielendorf marriage records followed that for those and other families. I transcribed the contents that follow, but found inconsistencies between these records. For instance, the census statistics sometimes gave different birth dates than the first set of marriage records and those sometimes varied from the second set of marriage records. Names were spelled differently, sometimes listed as nicknames or a Hebrew name in one record and a secular name in another. Lessons to be learned when transcription takes place: copy the record exactly as it is written, but note that there are inconsistencies with other similar records; use each document compared to other similar records to assess (or guess) the actual birth date or name and include that fact in your notes; and make sure you do not mistake a ***double s*** for two ***f***'s, a capital ***B*** for a capital ***L***, a ***j*** with an ***i***, a ***k*** for a ***t***, and, of course, all the vowels for the letters ***m*** and ***n***. Use several sources to translate professions[1], utilize maps[2] and a gazetteer[3], and use handwriting aids[4] to assist your transcribing.

[All people mentioned were from Frielendorf unless otherwise noted; names transcribed as written.]

1. **Isaac Blum** and **Giddel neé Plaut**

CHILDREN		
Elkel	daughter	born 1790 June 9
Elias	son	born 1794 January 5 (see #10 & #40)
Jettte	daughter	born 1795 December 6
Leiser	son	born 1801 April 20 (see #15 & #46)
Rannchen	daughter	born 1803 November 12
Meyer	son	born 1806 February 9
Wolff	son	born 1809 August 7 (see #20 & #53)

2. Trader **David Hirsch** and **Gelle neé Benedikt**

CHILDREN		
Bale	daughter	born 1813 May 9 (see #20)

3. Trader **Jacob Höxter** and **Betti Höxter**

CHILDREN		
Hirsch	son	born 1810 February 13

4. Trader **Haune Plaut** (born 1766) and **Jeude neé Wolff** (born 1790)

CHILDREN		
David	son	born 1805 February 7 (see #14)
Leiser	son	born 1807 July 9 (see # 17, #34, #38)
Abraham	son	born 1812 May 7
Aron	son	born 1813 July 5
Ester	daughter	born 1815 August 7
Keile	daugher	born 1817 September 2
Giedel	daughter	born 1819 May 4
Betti	daugher	born 1823 May 13

5. Trader **Abraham Gutkind** and **Frommet neé Benedikt**

CHILDREN

Leib	son	born 1800 April 6
Jette	daughter	born 1801 January 5
Beile	dauger	born 1802 December 9
Jacob	son	born 1803 June 16
Benes	son	born 1808 March 20
Elkel	daughter	born 1811 September 10
Moses	son	born 1812 October 22 (see #18)
Salomon	son	born 1812 November 23 (see #31)

(it is very clearly written that both Moses & Salomon were born in the same year, one month apart, but in marriage record #31 Salomon he is shown to have been born in 1820)

6. Trader **Salomon Levi** and **Hanna neé Plaut**

CHILDREN

Abraham	son	born 1792 April 13
Estermann	son	born 1794 May 9
Beila	daughter	born 1800 June 10
Giedel	daughter	born 1803 December 20

7. Trader **Moses Hecht** and **Scheine neé Katz**

CHILDREN

Betti	daughter	born 1791 August 9
Ephraim	son	born 1798 September 12
Feilchen	daughter	born 1801 October 10
Jette	daughter	born 1808 December 12

8. Trader **Jacob Bacharach** and **Bele neé Noa**

CHILDREN

Gelte	daughter	born 1810 May 17
Ella	daughter	born 1812 August 1
Giedel	daughter	born 1814 October 14
Joseph	son	born 1815 March 12 (see #23)
Scheine	daughter	born 1818 July 4 (see #18)
Noa	son	born 1821 April 14 (see #27)
Keile	daughter	born 1822 May 1
Salomon	son	born 1824 March 20
Ester	daughter	born 1830 September 18

9. Trader **Ruben Kahn** and **Scheine neé Wolf**

CHILDREN

Bermann	son	born 1811 April 16 (see # 21 & #32)
Jette	daughter	born 1814 January 2
Haune	son	born 1816 July 5
Betti	daughter	born 1816 July 6
Wolf	son	born 1819 July 10
Giedel	daughter	born 1825 January 10
Joseph	son	born 1827 October 25
Maryanne	daughter	born 1831 September 13

10. Trader **Elias Blum** and **Hannchen neé Sternberg**

CHILDREN

Jacob	son	born 1821 February 8
Jette	daughter	born 1823 24 June
Meyer	son	born 1825 May 31 (see #40)
Joseph	son	born 1829 September 30 died

Twins

Isaac	son	born 1833 October 29
Rebecca	daughter	born 1833 October 29 (see #42)

11. Trader **Gerson Moses** and **Eva neé Leiser**

CHILDREN

Moses	son	born 1814 November 10 (see #28)
Sussmann	son	born 1818 April 11 (see #33)
Simeon	son	born 1820 March 7 (see #42)
Joseph	son	born 1823 October 20 died
Israel	son	born 1827 May 27 died

12. Trader **Leiser Wolff** and **Ranchen neé Plaut**

CHILDREN

Wolff	son	born 1823 August 28 (see# 45)
Maryanne	daughter	born 1827 October 1
Sannchen	daughter	born 1833 September 13
Boenchen	daughter	born 1839 February 13 (see #50)

13. Trader **Leiser Herz Levi** and **Beila neé Nussbaum**

CHILDREN

Herz	son	born 1809 February 14 (see #26)
Breinchen	daughter	born 1811 may 1
Madchen	daughter	born 1816 November 20
Betti	daughter	born 1818 October 4
Giedel	daughter	born 1819 December 20 (see #29)
Blümchen	daughter	born 1820 May 22
Haune	son	born 1822 May 7 died
(not listed here) Hannchen		born 1824 (see #36)
Helena	daughter	born 1833 July 4
Diana	daughter	born 1829 January 30

14. Master painter **David Plaut**, born 1805 to Hauna Abraham Plaut (born 1766) and Jüda Wolf (born 1790) married 19 February 1828 to **Sarchen (Sara) neé Rosenberg**, from Oberaula, born 1805 to Manus Levin Rosenberg (born 1766) and Eddel Heinemann (born 1774)

[Census, first m. record #1, second m. record #1]

CHILDREN

(Continued on page 42)

Abraham	son	born 1828 November 5 (see #44 & #55)
Beilchen (Bertha)	daughter	born 1831 March 17
Maryenne	daughter	born 1833 April 9 (see #40)
Haune	son	born 1836 January 31
Joseph	son	born 1838 May 24
Wolf	son	born 1840 July 26 (see #52)
Jacob	son	born 1844 March 17

15. Merchant **Leiser Blum**, born 1801, son of Isaac Elias Blum (born 1762) and Jiddel Plaut (born 1786) married 21 May 1829 to **Röschen neé Florsheim**, from Rotenburg, born 1811 to Feis Flörsheim (born 1785) and Gella Stern (born 1787)

[Census, first m. record #2, second m. record #2]

CHILDREN

Elias	son	born 1830 February 13
Rebecca	daughter	born 1832 January 10 (see #33 & #39)
Isaac	son	born 1834 October 30
Lea	daughter	born 1837 October 26 (see #48)
Joseph	son	born 1840 September 7
Jiddel	daughter	born 1843 April 19

16. Trader **Ephraim Moses**, born 1798, married 29 June 1832 to **Röschen neé Stern** from Raboldshausen, born 1806 to (father deceased) and Blümchen Flörsheim (born in 1782)

[Census, first m. record #3, second m. record #3]

CHILDREN

Scheinchen	daughter	born 1833 May 23 died
Sussmann	son	born 1834 July 21 (see #41)
Sarchen	daughter	born 1836 February 24
Moses	son	born 1837 November 11 (see #51)
Rebecca	daughter	born 1839 October 17 died

17. Merchant **Leiser Plaut**, born 1803 to Hauna Plaut (born 1766) and Feude Wolff (born 1790) married 23 July 1834 to **Lea neé Wertheim** from Wabern, born 1804 to Aron Wertheim (born 1794) and (mother deceased)

[Census, first m. record #6, second m. record #6]

CHILDREN

Maryanne	daughter	born 1834 December 12 (see #35)
Hauna	son	born 1837 June 9 died
Reichel	daughter	born 1839 May 20
Wolff	son	born 1841 July 19
David	son	born 1844 August 17
Karoline	daughter	born 1847 December 29

18. Trader **Moses Gutkind**, born 1812 to Abraham Gutkind (born 1761) and Frommet Benedikt (born 1760), married 15 June 1839 to **Scheine neé Bacharach**, born 1818 to Jacob Bachrach (born 1770) and Beile Noha (born 1788)

[Census, first m. record #9, second m. record #9]

CHILDREN

Abraham son	born 1840 April 16
Frommet daughter	born 1842 June 10
Geltchen daughter	born 1845 January 7
Giddel daughter	born 1846 November 13
Ella/Emilie daughteer	born 1848 September 22

19. Trader **Benes Gutkind**, born 1808 to Abraham Gutkind (born 1761) and Frommet Benedikt (born 1760), married 2 May 1839 to **Betti neé Wallach** from Oberaula, born 1807 to Jacob Wallach (born 1790) and Röschen Kaiser (born 1791)

[Census, first m. record #7, second m. record #7]

CHILDREN

Frommet daughter	born 1840 July 26 (see #49)
Abraham son	born 1842 October 16
Brendel daughter	born 1845 April 13 died
Gutkind son	born 1846 December 14

20. Trader **Wolf Blum**, born 1809 to Isaac Blum (born 1762) and Jiddel Plaut (born 1766), married 2 May 1839 to **Berla neé Hirsch**, born 1813 to David Hirsch (born 1764) and Gelle Benedikt (born 1768)

[Census, first m. record #8, second m. record #8]

CHILDREN

Jiddel	daughter	born 1840 June 10 (see #47)
Isaac	son	born 1842 February 1
Mindel	daughter	born 1844 July 4
David	son	born 1846 October 5

21. Trader **Bermann Kahn,** born 1811 to Ruben Kahn (born 1777) and Scheina Wolff (born 1790), married 24 July 1840 to **Elkel neé Gutkind**, born 1809 to Abraham Gutkind (born 1761) and Frommet Benedikt (born 1760)

[Census, first m. record #5, second m. record #5]

CHILDREN

Frommet daughter	born 1842 August 14
Beschen daughter	born 1845 February 6
Elkan son	born 1846 December 7

22. Trader **Hirsch Höxter,** born 1810 (see #3), son of Jacob Hirsch (born 1788) and Betti Höxter (born 1788), married 24 July 1841 to **Röschen neé Flörsheim** from Niederaula, born 1807 to Gedalya Oppenheim (born 1794) and Gidel Flörsheim (born 1791)

[Census, first m. record #4, second m. record #4]

CHILDREN

Jacob	son	born 1844 September 5 died
Giedelschen	daughter	born 1846 February 8
Isaac	son	born 1847 August 4

23. Trader **Joseph Bacharach**, born 1805 to Jacob Bacharach

(born 1776) and Beile Noa (born 1788), married 25 April 1844 to **Hennel neé Spier** from Momberg, born 1819 to Michael Spier (born 1777)(1779 in m. record) and Sprins Spier (born 1781)
[Census, first m. record #12, second m. record #12]

CHILDREN

Michael	son	born 1845 May 23
Jacob	son	born 1848 February 12

24. Trader **Markus Moses**, born 1814 to Hirsch Moses (born 1761) and Sarchen Benedikt (born 1781)(1775 in m. record) married 15 August 1844 to **Sara neé Moses** from Ropperhausen, born 1819 to Abraham Moses I (born 1771) and Rebecca B. (born 1781)
[Census, first m. record #13, second m. record #13]

CHILDREN

Hirsch	son	born 1845 April 16
Betti	daughter	born 1847 September 1

(see #55)

25. Religious teacher **Hirsch Rothschild**, born 1816 to Joseph Rothschild (born 1769) and Hanna Levi (born 1770), married 13 March 1846 to **Jette (Jettchen) neé Wachtel** from Gehau, born 1823 to Sussmann Wachtel (born 1787) and Jutte Nussbaum (born 1790)
[Census, first m. record #16, second m. record #16]

CHILDREN

Jülchen	daughter	born 1846 December 2
Rechina	daughter	born 1846 December 2
(twins)		

26. Trader **Herz Levi**, born 1809 to Leiser Herz Levi (born 1794) and Beila Nussbaum (born 1790), married 18 November 1843 to **Fradchen neé Kaschmann** from Ropperhausen, born 1817 to Joseph Kaschmann (born 1795) and Blümchen Moses (born 1798)
[Census, first m. record #11, second m. record #11]

CHILDREN

Joseph	son	born 1844 march 2 died
Mendel	son	born 2846 May 7

27. Trader **Noah (Noa in marriage record)Bachrach**, born 1821 to Jacob Bacharach (born 1776) and Beila Noa (born 1788), married 18 May 1847 to **Hennel born Spier** from Merzhausen, born 1828 to Wolf Spier (born 1787) and (mother deceased)
[Census, first m. record #17, second m. record #17]

CHILDREN

Gidel	daughter	born 1848 June 28

28. Trader **Moses Gerson**, born 1813 to Gerson Moses (born 1780) and Hana (or Hava) Leiser (born 1790), married 18 August 1846 to **Fradchen neé Adler** from Hofgeismar, born 1818 to Simon Adler (born 1787) and Hannchen Steinberg (born 1790)
[Census, first m. record #15, second m. record #15]

CHILDREN

Simon	son	born 1848 December 24

29. **Isaac Meier** of Siebertshausen born 1802, son of Meyer Meyerhof (born 1761), married 17 December 1842 to **Giedel Levi**, born 1818, daughter of Leiser Herz (born 1794) and Beila Nussbaum (born 1790)
[Marriage record # 10]

30. **Wolff Kahn**, born 1819, son of Ruben Kahn (born 1819), son of Ruben Kahn (born 1777) and Scheine nee Wolff (born 1796), married 3 September 1845 to **Elise Scherbach** of Bodenwerder (I think), born 1825, daughter of Leiser Scherbach (born 1784) and Jette (born 1780)
[Marriage records # 14]

31. **Salomon Gutkind**, 28, son of Abraham Gutkind and Frommet nee Benedikt (both deceased), married 3 May 1848 to **Kendel (Karolina) Gans** of Natzungen, 28, daughter of Moses Gans and Hannchen neé Abraham (both deceased)
[Marriage records # 18]

32. **Berman Kahn**, 37, son of Ruben Kahn from Rheine nee Malk, traders, married 31 October 1848 to **Malchen Neuhahr**, 28, of Meimbressen, daughter of trader Heinemann Neuhahr and Handel neé Kugelmann (both deceased). Berman was the widower of Elkel neé Gutkind, who died in Frielendorf).
[Marriage records # 19]

33. **Sussmann Moses**, 32, son of traders Gerson Moses and Hana nee Wallach, married 13 November 1850 to **Rebecka Blum**, 18, daughter of traders Leiser Blum and Roschen neé Flörsheim.
[Marriage records # 20]

34. **Leiser Plaut**, 43, son of Haune Plaut (deceased) and Jeude neéWolf, traders, married 13 November 1850 to **Hannchen Stern**, 30, from Zimmersrode, daughter of Salomon Stern and his wife, Hebe. Leiser was married earlier to Lea neéWertheim from Wabern where they married.
[Marriage records # 21]

35. **Markus Lion**, born 1817, son of Löb Lion of Zuntersbach (born 1774) and Estehr neé Aaron (born 1780), married 27 October 1851 to **Mariann Plaut** of Frielendorf, born 1834, daughter of Leiser Plaut of Frielendorf (born 1807) and Lea neé Wertheim (born 1804).
[Marriage records # 22]

36. **Epharim Moses** of Ropperhausen, 45, son of Isaac Moses of Ropperhausen (born 1751) and Braune neé Levi (born 1764), married 19 November 1851 to **Hannchen Levi** of Frielendorf, 27, daughter of Leiser Herz Levi (born 1794) and Beilchen nee Nussbaum (born 1790). Ephraim was formerly married in Borken to Fradchen neé Behrberger).
[Second set of marriage records #23]

(Continued on page 44)

(Continued from page 43)

37. **Jakob Traub** of Oberaula, born 1829, son of Moses Wallach Traub of Oberaula and Eddel neé Heinemann (ages unknown) married 16 May 1854 to **Bertha Plaut** of Frielendorf, born 1831 to painter David Plaut (born Frielendorf 1805) and Sara neéRosenberg (born 1805).
[Second set of marriage records #24]

38. **Leiser Plaut**, born 1807, son of merchant, born 1807, son of traders Haune Abraham Plaut (born 1766) and Jeude neé Wolff (born 1790), married 14 June 1854 to **Rebecka Höxter**, daughter of merchant Höxter of Sterndorf and Kendel nee Herzberger, traders (ages unknown). Leiser was the widower of Hanchen neé Stern who he married in Zimmersrode.
[Second set of marriage records #25]

39. **Benjamin Lorge** of Harmutsachsen, born 1824, son of Daniel Lorge and Hindel neé Gans, traders, married 28 August 1855 to **Rebecka nee Blum**, daughter of Leiser Blum and Röschen neé Flörsheim, traders. Rebecka was the widow of Sussman Moses who she married in Frielendorf.
[Second set of marriage records #26]

40. **Meier Blum**, born 1825, son of trader Elias Blum (born 1793) and Hanchen neé Sternberg (born 1802), married 11 December 1855 to **Marianna nee Plaut**, born 1833, daughter of Painter David Plaut (born 1805) and Sarchen neé Rosenberg (born 1805)
[Second set of marriage records #27]

41. **Sussmann Moses**, born 1834, son of trader Ephraim Moses (born 1798) and Röschen neé Stern (born 1806), married 5 Auguste 1857 to **Betti Levi** of Sontra, born 1829, daugher of Sussman Levi (born 1787) and Süschen neé Rosenbaum (born 1796)
[Second set of marriage records #28]

42. **Simon Moses** of Gerhau, born 1820, son of trader Gerson Moses, (deceased) and Hana neé Leiser, married 3 June 1857 to **Betti Frank** of Ropperhausen, born 1833, daughter of trader Moses Fank and Zerline neé Katz.
[Second set of marriage records #29]

43. **Moses Weingarten**, born 1826, son of traders Leiser Weingarten and Hendel neé Goldschmidt (ages unknown), married 7 September 1859 to **Rebecka Blum**, born 1832, daughter of cattle dealer Elias Blum (born 1793) and Hanchen neé Sternberg (born 1802)
[Second set of marriage records #30]

44. **Abraham Plaut**, master painter, born 1828, son of master painter David Plaut (born 1805) and Sarchen neé Rosenberg (born 1805) married 19 December 1860 to **Sophie Docter** of Ebsdorf, born 1832, daughter of veterinarian Moses Docter of Ebsdorf (born 1802) and Henriette neé Cernstein (born 1800)
[Second set of marriage records #31]

45. **Wolf Leiser Wolf** from Siebertshausen, born 1823, son of trader Leiser Wolf (born 1795) and Ranchen neé Plaut (born 1800), married 16 January 1861 to **Giedel Hahn** of Kerchberg, born 1839, daughter of trader Aaron Hahn (born 1810 and Bolyna neé Katz (born 1814)
[Second set of marriage records #32]

46. **Elias Blum**, born 1830, son of trader Leiser Blum (born 1801) and Roschen Flörsheim (born 1811), married 3 December 1862 to **Adelheid Hamershlag** of Harmutsachsen, born 1840, daughter of trader Elias Hamerschlag (born 1805) and Hendel neé Abt (born 1814)
[Second set of marriage records #33]

47. **Meier Hess**, butcher of ?, born 1828, son of butcher Joseph Hess and Rebecka neé Hirschberg (ages unknown), married 7 may 1863 to **Jiddel/Jette Blum** of Frielendorf, born 1840, daughter of trader Wolf Blum (born 1809) and Berla neé Hirsch (born 1813)
[Second set of marriage records #34]

48. **Manus Hammerschlag**, trader of Harmutsachsen, born 1836, son of trader Elias Hammerschlag (born 1805) and Hendel neé Abt (born 1814), married 15 September 1864 to **Lea Blum**, born 1837, daughter of Leiser Blum (born 1801) and Röschen neé Flörsheim (born 1811)
[Second set of marriage records #35]

49. **Abraham Blumenfeld**, trader of Momberg, born 1832, son of trader Jacob Blumenfeld and Fromet neé Isenberg, married 14 December 1864 to **Frommet Gutkind** of Frielendorf, born 1840, daughter of Benedikt Gutkind and Betti neé Wallach, traders. The marriage took place first in Momberg.
[Second set of marriage records #36]

50. **Samuel Bachrach**, merchant of Neukirchen, born 1836, son of merchant Isaak Bachrach and Esther neé Bachrach, married 28 June 1865 to **Bienchen Wolf** of Siebertshausen, born 1839, daughter of trader Leiser Wolf and Ranchen neé Plaut.
[Second set of marriage records #37]

51. **Moses Moses**, trader, born 1837, son of trader Ephraim Moses and Röschen neé Stern, married 3 January 1866 to **Jettchen Heilbrun** of Gainnbach, born 1840, daughter of trader Juda Heilbrun and Röschen Kaiser.
[Second set of marriage records #38]

52. **Wolf Plaut**, trader, age 25, son of trader Leiser Plaut and Lea nee Wertheim, married 21 November 1866 to **Betty Frank** of Frielendorf, age 33, daughter of trader Moses Frank and Carolina neé Katz. Lea was a widow of Simon Moses of Frielendorf where they married.
[Second set of marriage records #39]

53. **Isaac Blum**, trader, age 26, son of Wolf Blum and Berla

nee Höxter, married 10 May 1868 to **Ettel/Adalheid Leiser** of Niederauf, daughter of trader Leib Leiser and Rebecka neé Stiefel.

[Second set of marriage records #40]

54. **Abraham Gutkind**, trader, age 26, son of trader Bernard/Bennes Gutkind and Betti Wallach, married 28 October 1868 to **Betti Israel** of ? (perhaps Niederuwangen), age 27, daughter of Heineman Israel and Esther neé Frank, traders. The marriage first took place in Wabern.

[Second set of marriage records #41]

55. **Abraham Plaut**, master painter, age 43, son of trader David Plaut and Sarachen neé Rosenberg, married 17 August 1871 to **Betti Moses**, age 24, daughter of trader Markus Moses and Sara neé Moses. Second marriage for Abraham Plaut, widower of Sophie Doctor from (cannot read the town name). They married in Frielendorf

[Second set of marriage records #42]

ENDNOTES

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3. Gary Mokotoff & Sallyann Amdur Sack, *Where Once We Walked-A Guide to the Jewish Communities Destroyed in the Holocaust* (Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, Inc., 1991)

4. Roger P. Minert, *Deciphering Handwriting in German Documents* (Woods Cross, UT: GRT Publications, 2001); Fay S. Dearden, *Deciphering Gothic Records* (Payson, AZ: Family Tree Press, 1996); *Witter's Deutsch-Englische Schreib-und Lese-Fibel und Neues Erstes Lesebuch für Amerikanische Freischulen* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana German Heritage Society, Inc., Reprint Edition 1987 of Revised Edition 1881).

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Chemnitz Jewish Community Book Just Published

A book about the Jewish community of Chemnitz (in German) was published in November 2002. In addition to stories about Jewish families, businesses, schools, clubs, Chemnitz Jews who served in WWI, and the Synagogue, the book includes a chronological and alphabetical listing of 1240 graves (including translation of Hebrew inscriptions).

Juden in Chemnitz, Die Geschichte der Gemeinde und des jüdischen Friedhofs [Jews in Chemnitz, The History of the Community and the Jewish Cemetery] was written by Ruth Röscher and Jürgen Nitsche on behalf of the Chemnitz Jewish community. The book has 502 pages and about 420 illustrations. The publisher is Michel Sandstein GmbH in Dresden. ISBN: 3-930382-66-0. Price: 30 EUR (plus 10 EUR shipping/handling).

For further information or to order, contact:
Juliane Roensch at < juliane.roensch@sandstein.de>
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Fax: 0351 4 40 78 12
Web site: <www.sandstein.de>

Prussian *Birds of a Feather* Formed at Toronto Summer Seminar 2002

A very important group evolved at this conference – the Prussian Birds of a Feather. They are still trying to fine tune what they consider to have been Prussia at one time in Germany's history, but now the group includes those Jewish genealogists with ancestors in East and West Prussia, Posen and parts of Silesia. For more information contact Donald W. Stein, M. D. in Oro Valley, AZ at <DWSAnes@aol.com>.

AUF WIEDERSEHEN

Co-editors

Anne Feder Lee Carol Davidson Baird

As we said in the last issue, we feel that a two-year 'tour of duty' is sufficient for an editorship term. We extend our thanks to the Advisory Committee and all Stammbaum readers for support.

This is the final issue of Stammbaum that we will edit and wish the new editor, Paula Zieselman, good luck with her exciting, enlightening journey. We have enjoyed our joint effort and learned a lot about editing, learned a lot from information about German-Jewish research by reading contributors' articles, and learned how two people separated by 3,000 miles can accomplish two years of Stammbaum editorship through email messages, the mail, by phone and in person at the international Jewish genealogy summer seminar. We hope to take that knowledge with us to other projects.

If you were gratified with the variety of articles that were informative, interesting, heart-warming, and reminiscent, please continue to supply Paula with your articles, photographs and news items.

Anne and Carol

STAMMBAUM'S NEW EDITOR

Paula Zieselman was a librarian (public, academic, law) for over 20 years. She became interested in genealogy after retirement. She is now co-coordinator of the Romania SIG on JewishGen and co-moderator of the Belarus SIG Discussion Group because her husband's families came from there.

Her German connection came from two of her great-grandfathers who were born in the same year in Küps, Thüringen. One went to Cincinnati in 1840 and one went to Texas in 1855. This was discovered at her parents' wedding!

The ***Stammbaum*** family wishes her lots of luck and a wonderful experience during her tenure as editor.

Celebrating Ten Years of *Stammbaum*

Stammbaum was first published in Winter 1992-1993. With this issue (Number 22, Winter 2003), we celebrate ten years of sharing information about researching German-Jewish heritage.

We could not have reached this milestone without those who selflessly gave of their time to serve as editor or all those dedicated researchers who submitted articles for publication. To them, and to all of you who have subscribed to *Stammbaum* over the years, we express our thanks and deep appreciation.

Stammbaum Advisory Committee

Stammbaum

The Journal of German-Jewish Genealogical Research
Issue 22 Winter 2002

Publisher: Leo Baeck Institute
15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011-6301

Subscriptions to Stammbaum are $20 per year domestic, $28 international. Back issues $10 domestic. Make Checks payable to:
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Submissions to Stammbaum

Stammbaum welcomes articles, news items, editorial comments, and book reviews for upcoming issues of Stammbaum. MS Word or plain text formats preferred. Illustrations (e.g. maps or photos) should be suitable for reproduction and, if possible, scanned and sent as an attachment to an email message plus sent on a diskette depending on size of the file. The deadline for receiving submissions for Summer, Issue 23, is April 1st, 2003. Please send submissions to Paula Zieselman at <paulaz@ix.netcom.com>.